

[VOL. VIII.—NO. 1.—WHOLE NO. 85.

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It was very good to see in the doorway, with

THESE MATERIALS, BY THE FOUR FUNDING AGENCIES, HAVE

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I will add that the face of the country is not so uneven as to require cutting down or filling up for the purpose of a road, and as American capital (as it is termed by the natives) would revolutionize this country, if worked with energy and enterprise; for now the native population are but half supplied with the manufactures of other countries, and a small fraction of the valuable products of this country are taken to the sea-coast by the natives (the only beasts of burden in use now in this part of the country); and all persons are acquainted with the indolence of the native African, and from that knowledge, draw a conclusion not favorable to the growing enterprise of the slave. I need

The following is an abstract of the Annual R

port, presented at the late anniversary of this Society at Washington:

The document gives a condensed view of the establishment of the Liberia colony, Careyburg, on Mount Fawcett, through the efforts of laborers of the Rev. John S. J. and states that of 23 pioneers, who proceeded directly from the ship to this settlement (distance 50 miles from Monrovia), not a death from acclimating fever has occurred up to early in November. Mr. S. J. estimates the elevation of Careyburg to be 500 feet above the sea, and including the 22 selected to test its salubrity, about ninety persons have made it their home. The Report further speaks of the settlement at Grand Cape Mount as occupying a most eligible and commodious position, and having no less than a most healthy condition during the year. There is an improving condition in agricultural as well as other interests of the Republic. Its revenue in 1856 was \$42,614.44, an advance of twenty-five per cent over that of the previous year. The actual revenue of the Society since the first anniversary have amounted to \$97,384.75: all old debts have been paid off, and one half (\$4000) of the Graham Legacy has been safely invested, as well as \$20,000 of the most generous donation of Mr. Hunt.

The Mary Caroline Stevens has proved an admirable vessel for all the uses and purposes of the Society.

In her two voyages she has conveyed to Liberia 420 emigrants, most of them emancipated slaves. She is now on the African coast, having taken on her third voyage 163 emigrants—equal to fifty of this last company are destined for Careyburg.

Gerard Ralston has been appointed Consul General of Liberia, resident in London, and has done much to promote the commercial interests of that Republic. The English Government have consented to repair the distressed vessel, formerly provided by her Majesty to Liberia, and the Emperor of France has given a similar vessel to that Republic.

The foreign relations of Liberia are entirely friendly, and peace prevails with all the native tribes. Notice is taken in the Report of the zealous efforts of the Rev. Geo. L. Seymour, a citizen of America, in establishing a mission station about a hundred miles north-east from Bassa. A full description of Pessia people and country, where Mr. Seymour resides, appears in the January African Repository. The report notices the rapid multiplication of missionary stations and laborers in many parts of Africa, and the wide diffusion of the light of civilization and Christianity. The exploration of the Rev. T. G. Bowen in the Yoruba Kingdom and adjacent countries of Central Africa, of the deepest interest, and it is stated that a country high, salubrious, with fertile soil, and the greatest advantages for trade exist, almost everywhere, and having been depopulated by civil war and the slave-trade, a little north of Lagos, and near the banks of the Niger.

The Report mentions the slave-trade in terms of utter condemnation, and suggests that a few small steamers might be advantageously employed in connection with our African squadrons, for the suppression, and that it is to be desired that (in accordance with a resolution submitted by Hon. Charles F. Mercer of Va., many years ago to Congress, and by the House of Representatives unanimously adopted, this traffic should be made piracy, by the law of nations.

On the whole, the Society has occasion for gratitude to Almighty God for his favoring providence, and to go forward with strong faith and better hopes.

The proceedings of the Board of Directors were of most unusual interest and importance. They have determined to make preparations for the establishment, with the sanction of the Liberian Government, of an interior settlement on an elevated tract of country, purchased some years ago by the friends of the cause in New Jersey, as soon as practicable in other places also, to consider the propriety of planting settlement in the Yoruba country, a measure so strongly recommended by the Rev. T. G. Bowen.

FROM LIBERIA.

By the Europa letters have been received from Liberia as late as 14th December.

One from President Benson, of that date, gives the following gratifying opinions:

"Believe me when I tell you that I would not have passed any this year in Liberia. Every intelligent and noble hearted Liberian sees much good resulting from the hard times of a part of this year, and does not hesitate to pronounce the condition of Liberia (really) better than ever.

"Domestic provisions and breadstuffs are cheaper than when I was last here. Good potatoes are selling at twenty-five cents per bushel upon the St. Paul's river, and more are offered at that rate than can be found for. The mail is in, and I am this moment about leaving to attend the opening of our national fair.

AFRICA.—The dates are Cape Coast, Dec. 11, Liberia 15th, and Bathurst 23d. The coast was healthy. The exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the Republic at Monrovia had passed off most satisfactorily.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

"We have received intelligence from Liberia bearing date as late as October 27th. In his letter to the Financial Secretary, President Benson says:

"Commercial business continues dull, but will revive, it is supposed, next year, which we have passed through this year in Liberia. Every intelligent and noble hearted Liberian sees much good resulting from the hard times of a part of this year, and does not hesitate to pronounce the condition of Liberia (really) better than ever.

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The agent at Robertsport (Cape Monrovia), Mr. Richard L. Striker, writes to the Financial Secretary, October 30d:

"So far, we have encouraging prospects for the health and prosperity of the immigrants. Their illness has been comparatively little, and many are nearly ready to go into their new homes on their own hands. We have had no deaths among them since my last letter to you."

We add the following extracts from a letter of October 12th, addressed, by Mr. J. H. Paxton (in the charge of the settlement of Careyburg), to the Rev. John S. J., and kindly communicated by him:

"From the date of my first of the 16th ult. to the present, nothing has occurred derogatory to the prosperity of the settlement; peace and harmony prevail. The rain continues to pour in torrents, and our progress in planting is not as encouraging as we desire; nevertheless, every day is seized upon with avidity, and the hoe and axe are applied industriously.

"I am pleased to inform you, that I have nearly succeeded in clearing and planting the whole tract that was out down, and think that at the end of November, if nothing preventing, to be entirely through with that duty."

"I have recently mentioned to you the progress made towards having the Receipts completed. We hope to be through in about four weeks. Connected with the Receipts, I have some of the laborers employed in clearing the ground annexed thereto of stumps and roots, leveling up the same, preparatory to having the premises fenced for garden and other purposes. In this labor, though arduous, we have succeeded very well, at which I am sure you will be pleased.

"I beg to inform you of my having the large tree, near the Agency House, saved into lumber to be shipped by the M. C. Stevens on her return voyage. I am confident that it will reward hands for the pains and labor of shipment."

"I beg again to call your attention to the necessity of having a good road from this to the water-side, and other facilities needed for easy communication. This is indispensable to the prosperity of Careyburg; the character of which, for health, variety of food, and other purposes in the distance, excels all that we know of in Liberia."

"You will be pleased to learn that the surrounding natives continue to be as peaceful towards us as ever, and that I spare no pains to keep on friendly terms with them."

"You have been assured to hear that on the morning of the 9th the thermometer was at 68 degs."

In a letter of the 15th of October, Mr. H. W. Dennis, agent at Monrovia, among other things says:

"Cape Mount and Careyburg are important places, as well as healthful; and I do hope the Society will be able to sustain them by sending large companies to each place annually. In reference to the latter, I may here say, that before we can have emigrants and their baggage and their six months stores transported there with regularity and safety, it is important that a good road be made, and that the natives be secured in transporting them and their effects. Having visited the place, I can see the advantage this would be over the present mode of conveyance."—African Repository.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

The Czar of Russia, Alexander II., by a ukase dated December 13th, 1857, has provided a scheme for the emancipation of the serfs in the districts of Wilna and Gordino, on the borders of Prussia, in the province of Lithuania. If it is found to work well, the plan will be extended throughout the empire, giving personal freedom to twelve millions of slaves. Every American will feel an interest in watching the results, and wish it abundant success. Perhaps the people of Liberia will find in this scheme a solution of not a distant difficulty, when they come to deal with the native population around and within their present territory.

The plan is simple. The serf for three years is confined to the land or estate of his former master. Meantime he may bargain, if he can, with the master for a house and garden plot as a freehold, and for a copyhold of not less than thirty acres for a farm. Should the parties not agree, provision is made for a decision, under the eye of Government, by a committee appointed for the purpose. Thus gradually is Christianity elevating the masses who were by barbarism depressed and robbed of all liberty."

It is fair to remark, that in Russia personal liberty does not carry with it, as it does here, political and consequent social elevation. The entire success of Alexander's generous effort would not demonstrate its adaptation to the diverse races of the Southern States. The homogeneous population of Liberia would better avail itself of the lesson.

INTERIOR MISSION ON CAVALLA RIVER.

AFTER twenty years of missionary labor on the sickly sea-coast at Cape Palmas, Liberia, Bishop Payne, on the 29th of last Jan., by using an appropriation of a few hundred dollars for that purpose, made a voyage of sixty miles up the Cavalla River to the V., accompanied by a native candidate for orders, Thomas C. Brownell, who was left there to conduct a school and open the way for a large interior station. A few weeks before this journey, Mr. Jane Bohlen, of Philadelphia, had, on her dying bed, requested her children to give a part of her estate to found such a mission, the importance of it having been set forth in an appeal made by Bishop Payne in 1856. The children of Mrs. Bohlen, John and Catharine, to honor the memory of their mother, appropriated \$25,000 for the object. The Bohlen station thus founded, is located at Ntite Lu, a native town three miles from the river landing at the Falls.

The native town, Ntite Lu, situated on the summit of a hill 800 feet high, was of difficult access, but charmingly located. Bishop Payne remarks:

The panorama at the top of the hill repaid a thousand-fold the trouble of getting to it. Two miles south tower up Pash and Goro, with their numerous spurs and offshoots, while east, west, north, and whatever direction one turns between these points, as far as the eye can reach, hill peaks over hill, and mountain over mountain, in every variety of size and shape. And at every point, whether on hill, mountain, valley, or plain, cultivated fields, or palm groves, or dense forests stand out to view, in the same rich emerald dress. It is a new scene, and a most beautiful region beautiful as the garden of the Lord.

The town on Ntite Lu is about 300 yards in diameter, and has a population of at least 2000. It is the capital of the Webu tribe, which may have an average diameter of forty miles, with a population of 30,000. The villages are generally small, and from Ntite Lu appear, nestled on the tops or sides of the mountains, or in the valleys below. And beyond Webu, to the distance of a hundred miles, are numerous tribes (named on the map) with whom the people of Ntite Lu have intercourse.

A full report of the voyage up and down the Cavalla River by Bishop Payne is before us, with a map of the region around. Reminded, while reading it, of the first visit by a white man of which we have any knowledge, made by Dr. James Hall, in October, 1835, then Governor of the Maryland Colony: we have looked up the record and reproduce some portion of it in the following article:

Cavalla River, Cape Palmas.

DR. JAMES HALL's exploration of Cavalla River in October, 1835, published in the Maryland Colonization Journal, January, 1836, and republished in the new series of that journal March, 1843, was full of interesting incident.

It was briefly as follows: After several unsuccessful prior attempts, Dr. Hall left Cape Palmas early in October, 1835, in a canoe by sea to Cavalla River, fifteen miles eastward of the Cape. On the 17th of the month, at Robokah, situated four miles east of the river and on the sea-shore, he made a treaty with King Tom for his territory.

Monday, 19th October, at half-past 5 A.M., we were under way, and at 9 A.M., or after three and a half hours' hard paddling against a strong current, made eight or ten miles to Pioroh, on the east side of the river. On the 23d, a treaty of union was completed at Pioroh. At 4 P.M., Dr. Hall left, and at sunset, or in less than two hours, had made a distance up the Cavalla River of five miles to Haidee. Here a death and funeral, and the ever attendant ordeal of tassa wood, detained Dr. Hall till the 24th, when the treaty made at Pioroh was confirmed. While at this place he visited the Grand Dwell, and heard the priest growl. At 3 P.M. of the 24th, he left Haidee and ascended three miles to the creek which bounded on the north the territory just secured by purchase, and passing Napote, Nehero, and Bluroh, arrived at Denah at half-past 6 P.M. Of Denah and the Cavalla River Dr. Hall remarks:

The town of Denah is located on the apex of a rocky hill, something like one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet above the river. It contains about two hundred houses, and perhaps fifteen hundred inhabitants. The river here turns suddenly to the left, and forms a beautiful bay, covered with a luxuriant growth of tropical vegetables. You have a full view of the river in the south as far as Nehero. This is really a splendid, charming situation.

SCENERY OF THE CAVALLA.

Picture to yourself a majestic deep river, moving smoothly onward, with an ever calm, modified surface, banks elevated from ten to forty feet above its level, indicating, by their frequent ruptures, an incredible depth of the richest soil of any combination of earthy matter is capable of forming. Fancy, as you glide down the stream, alternately on either side, the top of the skirted with a low, thick, black, impenetrable sugar cane, the ready successor to a crop of vegetables or grain, or perhaps still teeming with its rich waving harvest of rice, interspersed with occasional clusters of Indian corn. Occasionally, on the very edge of the bank, you are astonished to behold one of those huge, old, gnarled, and moss-covered trees, of immense canoes, left, as if to declare to the inquiring passenger, were the original possessors of the soil. On the opposite side you are no less charmed with nature in nature's own garb. The banks, not less elevated, are covered with all the varieties of the African forest trees, from the very top of which a broad expanse of net-work descends and sweeps the passing current. Beyond this beautiful green drape fancy alone can penetrate.

This is a correct view of the Cavalla from Denah to its mouth. Of the face of the country back from the river I know nothing from personal observation. I should think, however, from what I could learn, that it was neither elevated nor marshy, but a continued extensive arable savanna, capable of yielding successive heavy crops of the most exhausting produce with comparatively little injury.

Before sunset, October 26th, the canoes were in motion, and from this place the appearance of the country was quite changed; and we give Dr. Hall's description of the scenery to the Falls at Ntate, and from that town in his own words:

After passing up one or two miles from Denah, we saw no traces of cultivation, or of the labor of man. The land was much less elevated than what we had hitherto passed, occasionally shelving to the water's edge, and skirted with mangrove, although no indication of mangrove was observed. The soil also appeared more sandy and rocky. Perhaps this may account for its not being tilled. I could, however, perceive from Denah, that there appeared to be an elevated ridge back from the river. At seven miles up, we passed a beautiful view of the river, the scene being a curve of the river here forming a deep, spacious bay.

About eight miles from Denah, we breakfasted on the Al-y-bi-yi rock, which runs shelving into the stream. From this, one mile brings you

to Denah, on the eastern bank. The land becomes considerably more elevated than any yet passed. Edo-ou-sou, a town at some distance from the river, on the west side, is situated on an elevation of three hundred feet. We had not a fair view of the surrounding country. At Leo the natives said we must and should come on shore; by rather weary I yielded. Here I was much less annoyed by the natives than I expected. It is a beautiful place, and I spent a very agreeable afternoon in contemplating the variety of the surrounding scenery.

After breakfast, October 27th, and taking a half hour's palaver, we departed on our voyage. A few miles further up, we were in sight of the Yapha Mountains, on the east side of the river, considerably more elevated than Ntite Lu. About four miles from Leo, we passed five small canoes, on the east side of the river, coasting about on the top of little singular rock hills. Some, as Deina and Oto, were considerably elevated—any from one to two hundred feet. On the west side, a little past these towns, we were to a moment under the banks of the sweet little town of Ntite Lu. I have never seen so much beauty in a landscape. The houses are externally plastered with a light yellow clay; they are located at a convenient distance from each other; the streets are perfectly clean and smooth, skirted with beautiful soft, green grass. Altogether the place was so charming, that I was not particularly anxious to leave the river. The houses are externally plastered with a light yellow clay; they are located at a convenient distance from each other; the streets are perfectly clean and smooth, skirted with beautiful soft, green grass. Altogether the place was so charming, that I was not particularly anxious to leave the river. The houses are externally plastered with a light yellow clay; they are located at a convenient distance from each other; the streets are perfectly clean and smooth, skirted with beautiful soft, green grass. Altogether the place was so charming, that I was not particularly anxious to leave the river.

At about two miles from Ntite Lu we came to the Falls, where the river is divided by the island. I did not particularly examine the eastern bank, for some of the people of the town, the natives, who we took the western, where, after a very dangerous passage, brought us immediately under the foam of the cataract, to Faye, a small beautifully located town, belonging to King—, of Ntite. From the best information I could obtain, I should judge that there were a succession of falls and rapids for some distance up the river. The lower falls fall of water of about ten feet—perhaps less, and forms one of the most perfect natural mill-privileges I have ever seen. The soft rock on the western bank could be easily excavated as a flume, and the water supply a well perfectly free from any large stones, therefore I shall be anxious for any kind of mills or machinery at this place must be innumerable, from the repeated succession of falls, and the division of the river. That they will not be very distant period be occupied to some extent, I think we have great reason to hope.

After landing our canoes and luggage at Faye, we went to the western bank, and to the town of Ntite, that we must visit his town, said to be close at hand. Having concluded that neither funds, time, nor duty would admit of my further ascending the river, I determined to visit Ntite. Leaving our swivel, ammunition, chest, and some heavy baggage at Faye, carrying only our guns, and a few small articles, we started on our journey. The places extremely difficult, abrupt, and broken. Our foothold, however, was always good, as we followed the water course; or rather, the water from the heavy rains followed the beaten track, clearing the rocks completely of their abrasion and soil. We entered the town of Ntite, and found it a place of mud and masonry, the increasing roar from thousands of extended jaws, and the deep heavy booming from their mighty palaver-house drum. I have often endeavored (although in vain) to give you an idea of the uproar and confusion caused by my entrance into a town of such numbers.

But suffice it to say, I never before saw the human countenance indicate astonishment, wonder, or admiration—I never before heard a full chorus of human voices. I felt that my whole life had been that of still monastic silence till the arrival of this hour.

The whole town is well secured by a high strong palisade, on entering which we were introduced through a long narrow street, enclosed on both sides in the same manner, occasionally passing little openings or doors, which led to the separate enclosures of the different families belonging to the town, each enclosure containing from two to three hundred people, and a great many built on this main street, in the very centre of the town, and on the highest point of the mountain. They turned us into one of the enclosures, or pens, containing the king's houses and family. Here we suffered from the combined evils of fatigue, hunger, and cholera, and upon the next morning we experienced extreme danger of suffocation. We were obliged to keep a breathing passage clear at the doors with bayonets. Finally, seeing that we would not really risk or injure them, this failed, and I was obliged to issue forth, cudgel in hand, and play upon their curiosity, and to make them see that the slightest movement from me would, afterwards, clear the passage.

SCENERY ABOUT Ntite.

I had an opportunity in the morning to view the extent of the town, and the peculiarity of its location. As I before said, it occupied a narrow strip of land, between the river and the mountain, and was at least one mile in circumference, and as thickly situated with houses as the earth was possibly admit, and contains at least three thousand inhabitants. The river, from either side, was said to be the most beautiful and romantic and beautiful scenery on the river, even from my first outset in the deluge of rain to this place, and been so lavish in my terms of admiration, that I fear you will think it mere habit, or a desire to excite an undue interest in the matter; and I would here say you, if I could in justice, but I cannot. There was a world of beauty, grandeur, and grandeur before me, such I never before witnessed, the view of which abundantly repaid me for my yesterday's toil, vexation, and confusion. On the south was my favorite Ntite, although far less interesting now, that it had so many competitors claiming my admiration. The whole western prospect to the river, and the great plain, covered with hills and dunes, the little patches of rice and greenwood surrounded by the dense dark forest. With the aid of my telescope, I could here and there detect one of the innumerable hills before me covered

with the sharp points of native houses, indicating that the whole wilderness was inhabited. The northern view differed from that of the west only, that in the distance, far as the eye could reach, I could trace the dim blue outline of an extensive range of mountains, apparently rising parallel with the river, and the eastern view was at this time peculiarly imposing. I have witnessed something similar when in the highlands of Vermont, bordering on the Connecticut, although hardly to be compared with that from the falls southward, the valley of the river, from the falls southward, was covered with a dense, well-defined fog of vapor, perfectly tranquil, and so strongly refracting the floor of light now breaking in the east, that no other assurance than the fact of having the day passed through the valley, would have convinced me that I stood not on the margin of some romantic wood-bound lake, dotted with innumerable little circular green isles, with here and there a majestic forest tree, rising in solitary grandeur above the surrounding fog. It had hardly time, as I rounded the northern extremity of the town, to become satisfied, that I was surrounded by the dense fog of this scene, ere the bright, bright sun suddenly to have himself above the highest peak of Mount Yapha, and poured down his rays with uncommon intensity. Soon the heretofore tranquil mass began to undulate: small portions became detached, ascending, ascending, becoming lost in the clear blue sky. The distant outline was no longer visible, the smooth bright surface was broken up, and the whole became but rolling masses of vapor, soon to melt and expand into water. The illusion indeed vanished, but the reality remained. Yapha and Ntite, the little hills, and the dim distance, the roaring cataract, and the murmuring brook, the smiling fields, and the sable forest, remained: enough remained to render this one of the most enchanting spots ever formed by the beneficent hand of nature.

The next day, Oct. 28th, the Doctor began his descent of the river, embarking in the canoes about noon, and arriving at Denah at sunset, six hours. At daylight, Oct. 29th, they were again under way, and reach the mouth of the river at 11 A.M., making twelve hours in all from the falls to the sea. As the river was swollen, and five miles per hour would be no too large an estimate of speed, the distance is about sixty miles by the river, or thirty-five miles in a direct line. Of the results of this exploration Dr. Hall remarks:

It has developed to us the resources of the valuable tract of country bordering upon this important and beautiful river, which we now know to be navigable to the extent of fifty miles at least for any draught of water that ever can be required for exporting this produce of the country. In fact, in the height of the dry season, I do not think that the current in any place would give less than two fathoms on the sounding line. I found not less than four from side to side, and generally six.

There is now secured to the colony the unlimited control of thirty miles of sea-coast, extending from ten to fifty miles into the interior; in fact, extending to any distance that the exigencies of the colony will ever require, or as far as it can afford protection to itself or the active inhabitants. One word (which is exactly expressive of my meaning), we have all we want.

METHODS LIBERIAN MISSION.

In the Christian Advocate, January 7th, 1858, we find an interesting review of the Liberia Methodist mission. As we cast our eyes over the list of missionaries—their arrival in Liberia, the death or return in ill health, and the brief remarks as to their labors—many recollections of our personal acquaintance with nearly all of them came thronging upon our memory. With the devoted Melville B. Cox, we knelt in prayer in the cabin of the Jupiter, at Norfolk, just before she sailed, when he wrote me but a faint whisper.

We again met him at the wharf at Monrovia, and long his tottering steps our arm to ascend the steep path to the Government house. Spreading and bright, with their amiable companions, as companions in our second voyage—no, too, of all the catalogue—a melancholy, yet not unpleasant impression remains as of noble Christian martyrs, and no more.

We would gladly make room for the entire article, but must be content with a few extracts:

Liberia is our oldest foreign missionary field. From the time when the American Colonization Society began its work in Africa, the attention of the Church was called to its settlements as appropriate missionary ground. Many of the colonists were known to have been members of our Church in this country, and everything in the character and condition of the colonists seemed to promise success to well-directed missionary work among them. At the session of the Virginia Conference for 1832, Rev. Melville B. Cox was appointed a missionary to Liberia, and accordingly sailed for that place in the autumn of that year, and arrived in the month of January, 1833. His mission to Africa was very brief, for, only a few months after his arrival, he fell a victim to the coast fever.

Of all Liberia's benefactors none was more truly deserving of honor than Mrs. Wilkins. Her school at Millsburg has been among the most efficient agencies for good in all that country. It has been the scene of the foregoing summary, that thirteen different white men have been employed as missionaries, or missionary teachers, besides a physician and a printer; of whom six died in the work, or very soon after leaving it, most of whom performed very little actual service. Of these, Miss Stanton and Miss Brown died in Africa, and Mrs. Wilkins recently in this country. Mrs. Kilpatrick is still in Africa. These female teachers have been among the most efficient and successful agents of the Missionary Board in that mission, and the

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"Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvement in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on their way out, and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvement, and the settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration."

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000."

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient, to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria."

The last Report of the Society stated the measures in progress, by order of the Executive Committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions: that the Rev. John S. Pinnery, special agent, had sailed in the *Riviera* on the 1st of January, for the purpose of procuring large receptacles, and three hundred and twenty-one emigrants; that he arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July; and that, by his great skill and energy, the two Receptacles had been erected, and the large company landed with him, comfortably established in their new homes; that on the 9th of September, he was prepared to explore the highlands interior to the east of Monrovia, and in a fortnight thereafter, to visit the country purchased by the New-Jersey Society, interior from Bussa, and having, with the sanction of the Government of Liberia, fixed upon a site, make arrangements for the removal of such a company of emigrants as might voluntarily test upon it, in their own persons, the character of the climate, and if proved healthy, found thereon a permanent settlement.

On the 21st of December, by the strenuous efforts of Mr. S. S. Pinnery, these explorations were completed, and he stated on the 21st of January, in his report of his proceedings, the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawcett, in the Queah country, distant fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty days' ride from Millburg, as the site for the interior settlement. The chief of the country, however, had refused to allow the company to land, and he was obliged to return, and to select another site. On the 21st of January, he was informed that the company of emigrants, who had accompanied him, were ready to leave, and he was obliged to return, and to select another site. On the 21st of January, he was informed that the company of emigrants, who had accompanied him, were ready to leave, and he was obliged to return, and to select another site.

Provisionally, Dr. James Hall, a Director of this Society, (of whose great services to the cause, it is scarcely necessary to say more,) arrived in Liberia, the scene of his former labors, in the noble ship, the gift of a citizen of Maryland, and which was constructed under his own eye, on his first voyage, and kindly consented to watch over the health and comfort of her two hundred and seventeen emigrants on the passage, and to select from among them a number willing, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. S. S. Pinnery, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants destined to the interior, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment. On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. S. S. Pinnery, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants destined to the interior, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

And the young volunteers, their former fellow-servants."

By the articles of agreement between this Society and the Republic of Liberia, adopted on the 30th of July, 1855, "new settlements are to be founded by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and this Society."

In placing a few unacclimated emigrants on the high land of the interior, it was intended to ascertain whether their health would be better preserved there than upon the coast, and if such should be found the fact, then on the conditions specified in the articles of agreement, to found permanently an interior settlement. Unfortunately, the Government of Liberia, sensible from its own recent experience of the dangers and evils of war, and oppressed by debt, which was had brought upon it, felt compelled to decline assuming pecuniary responsibilities in a new enterprise; and by the passage of an act on the 24th of January, 1857, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of new settlements" (in which, while assent is given to the founding of interior settlements in any of the counties of the Republic, under the direction of its President, by this Society), imposed the principal duty of providing the means, and of defraying the entire expense, which the authorities of Liberia might deem necessary to incur for their defense, on the Society. This act was in no small degree embarrassing to the operation of the special agent, and caused much expense to the Society. As soon as it was received, its provisions were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and their views in regard to them fully expressed in a series of resolutions, adopted unanimously on the 21st of January, and transmitted by their order, both to President Benson, and the Rev. Mr. S. S. Pinnery, special agent of the Society. These resolutions directed the discontinuance of the settlement at Careyburg (the name given by the Legislature in honor of Lot Carey, to the chosen site on Mount Fawcett), and the removal of the company to a new site, to be secured by the Government, under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who would look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government would absolve the Society from all obligations for its defense. President Benson in his reply, August 21, 1857, to the letter of the Corresponding Secretary, that enclosed the resolutions of the Executive Committee, clearly considers the placing a few emigrants on the interior site selected by Mr. S. S. Pinnery, as the founding by the Society of an interior settlement, which, however, without any express sanction of the Liberian Government, and to such settlements only, founded exclusively by the judgment of the Society, and not in conformity to the articles of agreement of July, 1855, the act of the Liberian Legislature to apply. He observes:

"According to my understanding of the law, it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; and, as at the time when the resolutions were adopted, and expenditure, this Government felt peculiarly unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, well by the fact, that the act was passed, and the Legislature, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this Government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, wherever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this Government, for the formation and defense of the settlement of Robertsport."

With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the Legislature were disposed to practise an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unkind and ungenerous as to refuse to give aid to the emigrants who are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and, with that view, and with a grateful and grateful heart, we shall endeavor to cooperate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power."

But, though obliged to refuse assent to the act of the Liberian Legislature providing for the establishment of interior settlements, the Committee had no objection to the establishment of such settlements, that no failure would be allowed to occur in their most important experiment, nor has this expectation been disappointed.

With unremitted and extraordinary prudence, zeal, and energy, Mr. S. S. Pinnery continued to prosecute his plan, and in his letter of the 21st of January, he referred to the act of the Legislature, then unknown to the Committee, and for the unlooked for and heavy expense it had brought on the Society, found some compensation in the protection and security it afforded. "The impregnable blockhouse," he observes, "which is nearly complete, of logs twelve and four inches thick, with an armory and a place of rendezvous, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will, in my humble judgment, forever deter these weak and timid Quakers from either making war against us, or employing more warlike tribes to do so on our behalf." He is in a few weeks the best fortified place in Liberia, except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce emigration to it.

When, at a late period, the resolutions of the Executive Committee came to him, he found the object, at which, in conformity with his instructions, he had uniformly aimed, to establish (should the experiment for health succeed), a permanent settlement accomplished. "We are now," he wrote, July 17, "within seventeen days of the close of the first six months of the first band of pioneers. They are all alive and well. Except Mr. Garner, the preacher, all have moved out of the old Receptacle, and are completely settled in their own snug log-houses—gardens in cultivation—crops progressing, some have even eaten of their own vegetables. On I ought, I to remove these people! Would they go, and where? The almost wonderful salubrity of these mountains induced others to seek a home here. They applied to me, they persuaded, and entreated, to be allowed at their own expense to come and join their friends, their children, their old fellow-servants. How could I refuse? Thirty-five have thus fled to our healthy climate. The health, numbers, and entire success of the settlement forbade the possibility of its immediate discontinuance, there being on the 17th of July, within its limits, forty-six immigrants and thirty-seven old settlers, in all a population of ninety-three, not including some twenty natives, variously employed. But sundry laborers are discharged, and expenses greatly reduced. The carpenter and a few assistants were retained to complete the Receptacles, to which he trusted, should existing difficulties be adjusted, emigrants might be sent by the November expedition. Mr. S. S. Pinnery left Monrovia on the 23rd of August, in the *Mary Caroline* Stevens, and arrived at Baltimore on the 1st of November. In the report since made by him to the Executive Committee, this beautiful and promising settlement of Careyburg is described as at an elevation of five hundred feet above the ocean level, as surrounded by forests with more than thirty different kinds of excellent timber, the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactures; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably disposed to the settlement, and the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactures; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably disposed to the settlement, and the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; 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the water clear, sweet, and gushing in streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactures; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably disposed to the settlement, and the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in streams

slave, while in Russia the serf is attached to the estate, cannot be removed from it, and hence enjoys the various family relations intact and peacefully. The marriage relation is with the recognized by the laws of the State and Church. Yet the serf is not free. He cannot own real estate. He cannot go and come at his pleasure as a freeman can.

The young Emperor has proposed to his nobles and he and they are executing a scheme to change these serfs into freemen. This a noble and blessed work. January 9th, 1858, a public dinner was given at Moscow, at which one hundred and fifty persons were present. The first toast, "the health of the Emperor," was received with cheers, and a few eloquent remarks. Mr. Pauloff, a wealthy merchant, responded. He said: "A new epoch terminates us, a new era has commenced. Heaven has allowed us to witness the second regeneration of Russia. One of our social conditions is about to be of a change. The glory and prosperity of Russia, which cannot rest upon injustice and falsehood, are henceforth to be found in the path of reform which the Emperor has magnanimously coded to his nobles, and his power he will have accomplished his mission. Let us hail this noble idea. Let us not, however, suppose that the nobles before us are a hope of ices without thorns. Many, however, hope that all obstacles will be swept away, and the newly developed individual energies which the scheme will elicit."

In a brief notice of the scheme, published in the February number of the *Colonization Journal*, referred to only two provinces as having entered upon the experiment. Later advices demonstrate an almost universal approval in the eastern central provinces, and also assure us that the millions of serfs belonging to the Emperor's estate are having the privileges extended to them.

How noble! How grand! A government w

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NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

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REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.)

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MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BENSON

Delivered to the Legislature of Liberia, Dec. 10, 1857.

The comparative quiet attending the biennial election of President, Vice-President, and the Legislature in May, 1858, is noticed with commendation. Attention is invited to the solemn trust conferred upon them, and their obligations, to seek Divine guidance in discharging their duties. He acknowledges God's mercies to them in the following emphatic language:

Providence has blessed us with favorable seasons for the abundant production of the necessities of life; and since the return of our troops from the country of Maryland, peace has prevailed throughout the Republic to an extent equalling any former occasion. The principal, and I may almost say the only disturbances worthy of note among the aborigines, have been excited by the emigrant system prosecuted by foreign vessels on our coast during the year, and which have now pretty well subsided through the interposition of this government. The general health of the Republic, with little exception, has been good. Many of the churches have been favored with a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and large ingatherings of souls. In all these respects we have been favored far beyond anything we have deserved from His bountiful hand; and it becomes us individually and collectively to feel profoundly grateful for the multitude of His unmerited mercies.

The scarcity of food and the pecuniary pressure were not the result of defective seasons, but attributable to causes for which the people are responsible, and which they can remedy by more industry and economy. The President had visited the new section of the Republic, and settled some disturbing questions among the chiefs, and found all disposed to quietness except a tribe at Garroway, whose turbulence is especially brought to the notice of the Legislature. The President considers the acquisition of Maryland county, with a set coast of 140 miles, an event on which it is hardly possible to place too high an estimate. He says:

It embraces the most densely inhabited sections of this Republic, and from what I have learned, is second to none in point of beauty, fertility, and commerce. Though there has been considerable falling of the water, and the crops for the last three years, and the additional fact, that that part of the coast is so constantly visited by foreign traders for procuring oil, dyewoods, ivory, grains, etc., yet, one of our principal merchants residing here informed me a few weeks ago, that in his voyage in the month of October took in within a few days, and that pretty much at one point within and near the north-eastern boundary of that county, about 2000 krosses of rice, lying on board several days on an average 400 or 500 per day.

It is my wish to make a visit as low as the extent of the Republic, so soon after the close of your session as may be practicable, to hold friendly interviews, especially with those chiefs in the newly acquired territory who reside beyond the Cape, to have sketches taken of the most prominent points, and have a map of the Republic executed as accurately as may be practicable under the circumstances.

An application will be made to the African Steam Company to make Cape Palmas a point at which the British Commercial Steam Line will call, and also for a British Vice Consul at that point.

Simon and Bassa counties have passed by the crisis of want, and vegetables, excepting rice, have seldom ever been cheaper.

This fact, together with the excellent rice crops at Cape Mount and vicinity this year—the result of adjusting the native difficulties up there last year—warrant us in the belief that the supply of domestic provisions will far exceed the demand during the ensuing year. This is not only as it should always be, but as it may always be, as by a people we will cultivate a self-reliance, by the constant employment of the appropriate means of industry and frugality, so as to escape a humiliating dilemma in the future. I have also been informed by their respective Superintendents that there are undoubted signs of gradual progress in each county.

The British and French emigration movements are prominently referred to, and while the opinion

AFRICAN VIEWS.



NEW INTERIOR SETTLEMENT, CARRYSBURGH.



NATIVE TOWN KODA QUEA.

is expressed that the French Government had no design to injure Liberia, or promote disturbances among the natives, the evil effects actually resulting are dwelt upon fully, especially the wars and kidnapping:

You are no doubt aware that the enterprise was vigorously prosecuted on our coast by British subjects a few years ago; but upon the issue of a proclamation by this government—which was impelled by the constant predatory wars fomented by the system—requiring all such emigrant ships to repair to this port before clearing the coast, for the purpose of complying with the law enjoining the procurement of passports, that ascertainment might be made by this government as to whether such emigration was voluntary or constrained, they voluntarily discontinued the enterprise, having been convinced of the evils it created among the aborigines, notwithstanding the purity of motives by which the employers were actuated.

M. Chevalier, a French citizen, commenced prosecuting a similar enterprise on our coast in 1832 or 1833, and I regret to have to say, that such have been the intolerable evils resulting from the same, that this government has been compelled more than once to adopt pacific measures for their repression. By this system wars have been fomented among native tribes within this Republic to make prisoners with which to supply emigrant ships; and though these may not have been intended nor fully known to some of the masters and owners of the ships, they are nevertheless facts within the knowledge of our own citizens as well as of foreign traders on our coast. This gave rise to the renewal last year of the proclamation by this government, enjoining upon all such ships a strict compliance with the law requiring the procurement of passports, which, it was hoped, would have somewhat remedied the evil. But on my arrival at Cape Mount last March, I found M. Chevalier there in a ship—arrived two days previously—prosecuting the same business between Cape Mount and Gallinas (both inclusive), and had refused to allow a boat sent off from the settlement of Robertsport to board him. I immediately directed Captain Cooper to dispatch Midshipman Harris, of the Lark, to the said ship, with my compliments to M. Chevalier, and to inform him that it was legally and indisputably requisite that he touch at Monrovia, and procure of the Secretary of State passports for all emigrants obtained within the jurisdiction of this Republic, as also to settle the duties accruing on all merchandise landed or disposed of by him within the same. I also addressed him a note, which he assured me there would be a faithful compliance by him. In about ten minutes after Midshipman Harris left the emigrant ship on his way back, and when about a hundred yards distant from her, he espied and overhauled a canoe near to and making for said ship with a man on board, immediately seized him, whom Mr. Harris released and brought on board the Lark; and whom I subsequently brought to this city on my return in the Lark. This man reported that he had been unexpectedly seized on shore that morning at Sugarco—distant only five miles from Robertsport—bound with cords, thrown into a canoe, and was being involuntarily taken off to M. Chevalier as an emigrant. He was incessant in his expressions of gratitude to his rescuers.

M. Chevalier reproached me some four or five days to Monrovia, and had left before my return, having, as I learned on my arrival, evaded while in this port a compliance with the passport law without absolutely refusing such compliance.

From this port M. Chevalier proceeded to the leeward, touching at different points along the coast

within our jurisdiction, for the purpose of procuring emigrants, and leaving the tribes of each point at which he touched in a state of hostility with neighboring tribes and clans.

The return of M. Chevalier to the coast again in August with an additional number of vessels, some steamers, and their actual engagement in the same business, generating thereby intestine wars and a system of kidnapping among and by the natives within the jurisdiction of this Republic, both to the windward and leeward of this city, induced me in the same month (August) to communicate directly with the French government on the subject, setting forth the main facts in the case, and requesting that prompt action be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of our statute laws, as well as express treaty stipulations subsisting between the two nations.

I feel impelled by a sense of duty, gentlemen, to specially invite your attention to the necessity and propriety of providing by law at this session, as will effectually put an end to this system of procuring emigrants of our aborigines for foreign countries. There is no good in it! It is antagonistic to our avowed principles, and must be revolting to the feelings of a humane Christian world! I am fully aware of the difficulty and apparent inconsistency of restraining voluntary emigration in a Republician government; but when the moral, intellectual, and social condition of our aborigines is considered, we find ourselves necessitated to a great extent to assume the relation of guardians to them; which relation the claims of humanity and justice dictate we should sustain to them, at least until they attain to a greater moral, social, and intellectual elevation.

The numerous evils that have already to our knowledge resulted from the system, and which have so repeatedly and at so much expense required the interposition of this government to repress, plainly dictate to us that we must either sustain the relation of guardians to them to a considerable extent, or else renounce our political jurisdiction. We must judge for them in this case, and by law put an effectual stop to a system that will ever—while being prosecuted—prove destructive to their peace and welfare, and that will entail a disgrace upon our land and country.

The change of site of the Liberia College from Clay Ashland, on the St. Paul's River, to a point a few hundred yards to the south-east of the light-house on the summit of Cape Mesurado is referred to and explained. It appears that the materials for a college building which had been shipped from Boston in the summer of 1856 and arrived in Liberia in December of that year, had lain unused for a year because of a division of opinion as to the best location for it. Men are now erecting the building. The schools in the receptacles are referred to with approbation. The teachers are paid from the income of the legacy of \$100,000 by the late Augustus Graham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The President refers to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation in process of negotiation with Belgium, and as an argument in favor of well-considered treaties, remarks that—

Excepting our national infamy and weakness, which with all magnanimous actions are our main protection, I know of no greater safeguard—instrumentally speaking—to the exercise by us of certain national functions, and of preventing the practice upon us by foreign nations of indignities that would be unendurable, insupportable, and feeling there by between us and them one continuous state of

contestation and malignity—than the negotiation and ratification of treaties whose stipulations have been well considered and based upon the safe—the Divine principle of reciprocity.

The question of Revenue is discussed at length. Evidence had been presented to President Benson, showing that large amounts of merchandise were yearly introduced into the north-western portion of Liberia from Sierra Leone, through the Boom Kitten River, and its connected lagoons, thus evading the payment of duties. In like manner, large amounts of merchandise are landed at points eastward of Cape Palmas without payment of duties. The amount so introduced much exceeds that at ports of entry; thus, at the same time, injuring the Liberia merchants by an unfair competition, and diminishing the revenue.

The remedy of this state of things involves serious difficulties, which are thus stated:

To attempt an enforcement of our revenue laws in those sections of country, this government would have to employ a number of agents of her best and most discreet citizens to be located at different points, whose enforcement of the law would at best be imperfect, and attended with difficulties of no ordinary nature for a number of years; difficulties that would likely involve us in war with some of the tribes inhabiting that section of country which, from many other considerations, as well as those of humanity, we should by all justifiable means try to avoid.

Under these circumstances, it has been suggested, and President Benson urges that a treaty be made with England to accept the privilege of absolute unrestricted free trade with Liberia for ten years, for the annual sum of \$100,000.

The equity of securing an income, as well as its general advantage to commerce, are stated as reasons on which to base the proposition.

The President asserts that with such an income secured, the interior explorations, and the instruction of the native tribes in the cultivation of cotton, coffee, etc., by agents of the Liberia Government which would follow, would, before the expiration of the ten years, double the amount of imports and exports. It would hasten the forming of new settlements to the north-west and south-east boundaries of the Republic. It would put an end to the murmuring of a class of coast-wise traders, and it would enable the Republic to open highways to facilitate trade from the interior.

The proposition has been made to the British government, and is under consideration. The President gives the Legislature a gentle hint concerning a fault which seems common to all legislative bodies, by urging attention to the important public business early in the session. A dozen bills failed to receive Executive approval, being passed so late in the session as to prevent examination and requisite modifications.

A new compilation of their laws had just been effected, and 900 copies bound as pamphlets prepared by the government.

Some recommendation of legislation on important subjects are submitted, as follows:

The following enactments and amendments were recommended in my last regular Message, but for the cause already intimated, action was not commenced on some, nor consummated on others. Perhaps it will be your pleasure to take early and prompt action upon them, so as to provide some means by which to meet very imminent cases that will frequently occur in the Republic.

1. An act to fix a legal value to the various foreign coins that usually circulate within the Republic.
2. A law declaring what shall constitute one a citizen of this Republic or individual of the respective companies should, for reasons beyond their control, be rationed longer than the usual six months; and if able to do anything, in what way they should be employed during the time they shall continue beneficiaries after the expiration of their first six months.
3. A law to prevent offenses against "national law," such as the arrest of privileged foreign functionaries, or the violation of passports or safe conducts, etc., etc.

CARE OF IMMIGRANTS.

A formal inquiry was made by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society as to the extent, and on what conditions this government will consent to take the supervision of, and provide for immigrants during the first six months of their residence in Liberia.

If an arrangement satisfactory to this government could be made, by which to relieve the Society of the care, anxiety, and expense attendant upon their operations in Liberia—responding so remotely as they do from the theatre of their operations—would be the means of greatly facilitating and enlarging their operations in the conveyance of immigrants to this country, and it would also prove highly promotive of the welfare of immigrants as well as of the interest of this Republic. In the judgment of the Legislature at the last session, the subject, on being viewed in its various bearings, was very properly considered as being one involving considerations and responsibilities of great magnitude; and as the session was very nearly at a close at the time of its introduction, it was judiciously concluded to let the subject lie over to this session, so that ample time be afforded for reflection, and that its importance be more fully reflected upon by between us and them one continuous state of

ject during the interim, I have been led to the conclusion that no arrangement can be entered into between the parties that will fully and satisfactorily secure the object contemplated by the Society, unless it be on a larger and more thorough scale, and consequently requiring a greater expenditure than the resources of the Society at present and for some time to come will justify. It has therefore occurred to my mind that the most feasible and appropriate method of effectually securing the very desirable object contemplated, as well as of extending the great Colonization enterprise on an improved and enlarged scale, would be by the United States government coming up to the aid of the Society by negotiating a treaty with this government, or a simple arrangement—if that term suits better—by which that government will tender to this an annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars—or less or more, as may be agreed upon—in consideration that this government guarantee to receive annually, and in every reasonable respect provide for voluntary colored immigrants from the United States, as well as such recaptured Africans as may be brought in by American cruisers, not exceeding a definite number annually.

I cannot doubt that a proposition for such an arrangement would commend itself to the judgment of the intelligent and philanthropic of both Governments. By this arrangement, the Society, independent of such aid and cooperation as it would likely receive from that government, would be able with its usual annual income to convey four times the number of immigrants to these shores—and Liberia would be prepared to receive them—that it can under the present system; for then their care and expense would be as soon as they are granted and their effects were landed. It is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted, that the American Colonization Society and their agents in Liberia have, as a general thing, been unremittent in their efforts to comfortably provide in every respect for immigrants during the first six months of their residence here, and have acted wisely; they have done well, considering the inadequate system—owing to an insufficiency of funds—under which they have hitherto operated.

But the immigrants under the proposed arrangement would be in every respect better provided for, and consequently, more success would attend their passing through the ordeal of acclimating, because that most important part of the enterprise—which must be confessed is that which is conducted in Liberia—would be prosecuted under a well-digested system, inaugurated by and under the immediate supervision of this government.

Such an arrangement would enable this government, looking to the great extent as well as importance of future immigration, to ordain and establish another branch in its executive department, the chief of which to be styled "the Secretary of Immigration," or any other suitable appellation, having under him in each county the necessary number and class of subalterns for the effectual prosecution of the duties of that important branch of service; said Secretary or Chief of Immigration to be required to make minute statistical and other reports to the Executive annually, and to make such further communications as often to the Executive as may be deemed necessary.

Thus government, having the immediate supervision, could promptly correct by dismissal or otherwise any delinquencies on the part of those charged with duties affecting the interests of immigrants, and thus afford a speedy redress for all real grievances.

This government would also be able to so arrange by law, as that immigrants should be located conveniently near, and placed in possession of their lands immediately on their arrival—it being surplused in what manner to the interest of the respective companies should, for reasons beyond their control, be rationed longer than the usual six months; and if able to do anything, in what way they should be employed during the time they shall continue beneficiaries after the expiration of their first six months.

By this instruction, and the exercise of a judicious surveillance over them, it could be easily ascertained what number of individuals of the respective companies should, for reasons beyond their control, be rationed longer than the usual six months; and if able to do anything, in what way they should be employed during the time they shall continue beneficiaries after the expiration of their first six months.

I feel confident in the belief, that all who have lived a few years in Liberia, and have paid due attention to the many evils attendant upon the influx of immigrants under the present system, will unhesitatingly agree with me, that it is of primary importance to the interest of Liberia, to the interest of the Society, as well as to the interest of the immigrant, that some plan should be devised as soon as can be, by which to remedy those evils, and that the proposed arrangement presents a feasible, if not the only way of at once remedying them, as well as of enlarging the operations of the Society.

Under the present system, government not having the immediate control of immigrants during their first six months' residence in Liberia, too many are permitted to remain in the towns simply because they are averse to leaving the country; they have no means of support beyond the allowance of the Society, and any of them should have trades, they cannot find regular employment for want of more capitalists in our towns; many of these, after the expiration of their first six months, are apt to become idlers and nuisances in the towns and cities. In their idleness, and being conscious of this, or being viewed in its various bearings, they cannot find regular employment for want of more capitalists in our towns; many of these, after the expiration of their first six months, are apt to become idlers and nuisances in the towns and cities. 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Thus showing an increase in receipts over the preceding fiscal year of \$4,011.98, and a decrease in disbursements of \$12,301.32.

COMMENDS THEIR PATRIOTISM.

I feel unwilling to close this annual communication, which is made to you at a juncture so near the closing period of my administrative term, without acknowledging the sense of gratitude I feel to several gentlemen—whom I would be happy to name individually—for their highly appreciated

men of my administrative trainees, who have rendered me come forward and nobly contributed to the relief of government in its pecuniary embarrassment, either by the loan of money, or by declining to pre- for their salaries entire as they became due; ex- amplifying thereby that they were wellwishers of the administration and true lovers of their country. I have never known any of my administrative trainees without an exception—have manifested a degree of patience and contentment, whenever their claims against government could not be met, that speak well for their patriotism. Without this sympathy, forbearance, and contentment so generally mani- fested on the part of citizens, the administration would have found it much more difficult in procuring its due supplies, and in carrying out the extraordi- nary measures which have been necessary to extricate itself from an expense of about \$30,000 necessarily incurred at its very beginning in order to save a valuable section of the Republic from a most cruel destruction, and for the sustaining of a new

I close this communication by sincerely expressing the wish that every reasonable expectation of your constituents may be met, and that your own different desire to serve your country's best interest will be fully realized during as well as after your session.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, DURENBERG 10, 1885.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY, 1856.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President,
ANSON G. PHILLIPS.

Rev. GABRIEL SPRING, D. D., W. F. VAN HORNESLAND, JAMES BOWMAN, HERMAN CROFT, JOHN C. HARRIS, THOMAS G. TALPOT, REV. & F. T. D. D., REV. F. L. HAYES, D. D., L. L. D., JOHN BOWMAN, MR. HENRI JACOB F. BUTLER, REV. J. H. HARRIS, D. D., OSWEN DOWLAND, REV. F. L. HARRIS, D. D.	MR. E. H. WALCOTT, MR. T. FRANKLINSON, MR. SAMUEL A. FOWLE, HIRSH KERNER, MR. J. H. HARRIS, D. D., MR. G. B. BRIDGES, MR. J. H. HARRIS, D. D., MR. THOMAS PUGHES, D. D., REV. J. H. HARRIS, D. D., MR. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., REV. J. H. HARRIS, D. D., REV. G. W. BERNARD, D. D., REV. J. H. HARRIS, D. D.
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Corresponding Secretary.

[illegible]

From several missions, and others, lately from Africa.

Our friends from all parts of the country are cordially invited to attend, and by their presence encourage a noble enterprise.

VERY LATE FROM LIBERIA.

AFTER the *Colonization Journal* was ready for the press, the Ocean Eagle arrived in New-York from Liberia, bringing letters as late as March 5th. We are happy to learn that the rice crop of 1857 proved so much larger than was anticipated as to render the people comparatively independent of foreign productions, and that importers find provisions very dull of sale.

We trust the lesson of last year will long be remembered, and that agriculture will not be neglected as it has been. The Rev. D. A. Wilmer of the Alexander High School, Monrovia, came home in the Ocean Eagle, and finds his health much benefited by the voyage.

The affairs of Liberia are represented as quiet and

prosperity. Trade is dull. Exchange in America scarce. Palm oil none.

VIEWS OF AFRICAN SCENERY.

The two small wood-cuts in the present number of the *Journal* will convey a pretty correct view of our new interior settlement at its commencement a year ago. These rough looking log-houses are such as are common in all newly settled regions the dense mass of forest trees, of which Rev. Mr. Sney says more than twenty species are found at that place, will convey to many, who associate Africa with visions of deserts a new and more correct

The native town, called Zoda Quoa, presents a correct appearance of the general style of native structures and villages. The chief of this town sold the land where Careyburg stands, and very much assisted in opening roads and clearing lands.

number belonged to New-York, Boston, and New-Orleans. The *free States* take the palm in this business.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Herald of March 20.

FROM LIBERIA.

Letter from a Colored Settler from Har-
rissburg, Pa.

MR. EDITOR:—With what pleasant recollections we recount the property of this incipient settlement. Eighteen months ago it was a dense wilderness, and was the haunt of the roving deer, and the couching leopard. This cape in its crude and natural appearance, presented a great and romantic spectacle to the passing mariner, from its surf-beaten base to its verdant crest, but since the woodman's axe has fallen the forest, the carpenter has erected the houses, the farmer has cultivated the soil, and the azure smoke curling from our humble homes, it presents the sublime scene of industry, peace, and content.

The population numbers five hundred, and society, with its respective ramifications, is being formed upon a basis which will give it cast and character. Fashions of various kinds are introduced among the fair ones by the arrival of the passenger ships from Europe. The transportation, however, with all their paraphernalia, were inaugurated, but not without the ridicule and condemnation of the more practical matrons. Our ladies at first selected bar-bow, a species of the reed; but the wrecks were so frequent, that necessity soon discovered in our sequestered fastnesses the utility of rationing, and the introduction of artificial balloons proved to be a boon with more assurance of safety. Mrs. O'Connell's President Roberts having received the fashion from England, a short time ago, modestly introduced it into Monrovia; but it seems as if the circumference of the hoops has expanded with the rapid increase of the fashion.

Ab-Del-Ibach, a native of the West Indies, deputed to command a American vessel, and by some odious focus manœuvring, was allowed, as African sailors frequently are, to identify himself with the Liberians. He gave various performances in different parts of the country, in the art of legerdemain. His were the first exhibition of the kind, and wherever he performed crowds of citizens and natives assembled to witness his American feats. He was very popular in the community, that he was induced to go into the country and give exhibitions to them, in one instance before a purely African audience, he was swinging through a large fire, when suddenly the rope broke, and he fell into the thickest of the flames; the natives, thinking that it was part of the performance, wondered at the feat, and applauded him in their indigenous stammered language. When they were afterwards recaptured, but on realizing the state of affairs exclaimed, "Eh! that dadday burn for true." In a few days he was well enough, notwithstanding the accident.

The steamer Penelope, Her Majesty's flag ship for the coast, arrived at Mohoriva, on Sunday, the 18th ult., and somewhat confused our pious reflections, as the churches were being dismantled, by the natives, and the soldiers were seen to be engaged as they had anchored. The officers came on shore and reported themselves to the authorities, who unfurled the Lone Star, and informed them that the salute would be returned on the following day. After the salute was returned, the natives were ordered to leave the English Admiral came on shore and paid his respects to the President. After remaining a few days she continued cruising along the coast. On the 20th ult., the United States sloop-of-war Vinces arrived at the same place from Honolulu. The natives were saluted. They visited our citizens and appeared to enjoy themselves, as Americans always do who come among us. Some dinners were given, to which the principal officers were invited, who returned the compliment by visiting the natives. The board to dine was invited, and greeted them with a salute and becoming

His Excellency, S. A. Benson arrived on his second term of office on the 14th ult, with the usual ceremonies. A large number of persons, among them many ladies, assembled to hear his inaugural address, which as a state document won him the admiration of his countrymen, who, without distinction of party, praised him to his exalted position.

Hon. E. J. Royce and family, a distinguished politician and successful merchant, arrived from New York, *via* vessel which he purchased in that city. This is the second vessel purchased in the State with their cargoes, within the last fifteen months by the same gentleman. He is a native of New York, and came a passenger; with him to visit the country he attended to mercantile business with which he is associated with one of our houses. If colored men like him, would invest their capital in our trade they would not only realize a handsome profit, but they would also contribute to the elevation of our position and influence to their rank on our system.

Three tons of superior coffee have been exported within the last year from Liberia, country of the growing interest which our farmers have manifested, we may expect a gradual increase in this article. Two thousand pounds of sugar, and ten thousand gallons of syrup have been made from the estate of the late J. M. Davis, in 1844, and the quantity of the same has been gradually increasing since that time. The sugar and syrup have been grandly sold by the farmers throughout the country, in raising an abundant harvest of their industry. The agricultural interest is everywhere advancing. Our citizens have been awakened to the necessity of becoming a great people, and consequently, are endeavoring to have no superior, sugar, arrowroot, ginger, indigo, cotton, and many other valuable products will be raised for exportation. Liberia has wealth enough within herself to be a flourishing country, but as she lacks the property and energy to develop her resources, we have mind, but we lack the power to have comparative means, but we need economy; we have industry, but we require system; we have a prolific country, but are deficient in numerical strength that will develop its resources, and give

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

JUNE, 1858.

[VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.—WHOLE NO. 90.]

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The Journal will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Of the New-York State Colonization Society.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society was held Tuesday evening May 11th, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street. The Meeting was announced to begin at 7-3 P. M., but the rainy weather prevented an early attendance, and the exercises did not commence until nearly 8 o'clock. The President of the Society, ANSON G. PHILIPS, Esq., took the chair, and called upon Rev. J. M. McDONALD, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., to lead in prayer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, then read the Treasurer's Report as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Donations.	\$6,380 75
Church Collections.	10,510 16
Legacies.	714 88
Agencies.	4,546 14
Miscellaneous.	800 00
Total.	\$11,718 47

PAYMENTS.	
Dues Treasurer's Office, 1857.	\$370 54
Emigrant Expenses.	1,970 00
Colonization Journal.	500 00
Part Steam Ship Bill.	500 00
American Colonization Society.	778 40
Agencies.	8,041 90
Expenses, Liberty, etc.	4,512 50
Cash in Bank.	820 00
Total.	\$11,718 47

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand April 1st, 1857.	\$600 00
Stocks and Bonds, same date.	19,000 00
Dues received since part Bloomfield Legacy.	1,700 00
Cash do.	800 00
Dividends on Stock and Interest.	1,619 15
Total.	\$24,446 75

PAYMENTS.	
Cash Education Drafts.	\$2,000 75
Total.	\$2,000 75

ON HAND.	
Cash, Bonds, and Note.	\$21,000 00
Cash in Bank.	717 99 99 99
Total.	\$21,717 99

E. E. New York, April 1st, 1858.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Treasurer.

JOHN B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Recording Secretary.

An abstract of the Annual Report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, as follows:

ABSTRACT OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
MAY 11, 1858.

The enterprise of Colonization was founded by a union of patriotic statesmen and Christian philanthropists—the former having in view an amelioration of social and political evils, and the latter the welfare of a race which, both in Africa, its native home, and in America, the land of its exile, was in a position to call for the sympathies of Christian benevolence.

By planting a Christian civilization and government on the coast of Western Africa, and the immediate benefit of the emigrant, the ultimate extinction of the African slave, all its concomitant evils, by substituting the principles of the Gospel in place of the then prevailing ignorance and pagan superstition.

The incidental good to arise from thus opening a door for facilitating voluntary emancipation, and the possibility that thus a safe and acceptable method of eventually effecting universal emancipation, was not overlooked or concealed.

but, according to its limited means, from year to year it makes some progress in correcting past errors, and strengthening its previous work.

EMIGRATION.

Since our last Annual Report, two voyages of the M. C. Stevens have been made, conveying three hundred and seventy emigrants to Liberia. Most of these were located at Robertsport, Cape Mount, and at Careyburg, in the interior, and, up to this time, there has not been (nearly) any loss reported from acclimation at either place.

In this continued healthfulness of the new and more elevated settlements, the Society may find the highest encouragement. Nothing has hitherto more effectually discouraged from emigration than the frequent occurrence of heavy mortality among newly arrived settlers. When by the time the question of safety to new settlers, by simply locating them on the hills, is fully established, we may anticipate a rapid increase of emigration.

The smallness of the number of emigrants now going, may be attributed to the effect of excited political discussions about Slavery, which have led to stringent legislation in nearly all the slave States discouraging emancipation, and also to the discouraging influence of exaggerated accounts of the distresses of Liberia, which for a time were consequent upon the native war at Sinou and Cape Palmas. As the disturbances and scarcity of provisions were but temporary, we may anticipate an early cessation of this discouragement. When the exciting political questions of our country shall be peacefully settled and a calmer state of public mind ensue, we may anticipate a reaction, which will greatly enlarge the disposition to emancipation and emigration.

FUNDS.

The receipts of the New-York State Colonization Society, for the year ending April 1, 1858, were, on the General fund, \$11,718 47

Education fund, \$912 15

Total, \$12,630 62

In addition to these receipts in the treasury, large sums were devoted to agricultural and educational purposes by our friends, which did not pass through the Treasurer's hands.

Early in the season a fund of nearly \$6000 was subscribed and paid to purchase and forward to Liberia a sugar-mill. The latest intelligence received gives information that it is now being erected on the farm of the late Mr. J. M. Richardson, on the St. Paul's River.

Another friend of Colonization has during the year transmitted a donation of \$1000 to the Trustees of Education, for the Liberia College. Yet another, in the month of August, 1857, subscribed \$25,000 for the endowment of a Professorship, which is now available for that purpose.

Testimonials of interest in our cause have not been wanting on the part of our deceased friends. By one of these a legacy of \$10,000 was bequeathed to us, and by another a certain proportion of his estate.

Notwithstanding the general calamity in commercial and pecuniary affairs, the cause of Colonization has not been allowed, in the good providence of God, to suffer for lack of means to carry it forward.

MORTALITY.

Seldom has a single year recorded so many deaths among Africa's friends as the past.

In New-York Seth Grosvenor, Esq., and Wm. Mandeville of this city, and the venerable Archibald McIntyre, of Albany, have been stricken from our list of members.

The American Colonization Society has, during the year, lost five of its Vice-Presidents including among them the Hon. Chas. F. Mercer, than whom no one was to the Society more indebted for its organization and early success. Two officers in the office of the Society, Mr. Noah Fletcher, Book keeper, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Rec. Sec., were on the melancholy list.

In Africa eight noble-minded missionaries, who for many years, or few, as God had enabled them, labored to enlighten her darkness, have died. Of this number, two of them had, for the period of nearly twenty years, passed lives of eminent piety and usefulness in Liberia. These were Mr. Payne, the wife of Bishop Payne, at Cape Palmas, and Mrs. Ann Wilkins, so long known as the teacher of the Methodist school at White Plains and Millsburgh. The others were Rev. H. H. Holcomb, of the Episcopal mission, Mr. Payne, of the Methodist mission, Mr. De Heer, of the Presbyterian mission at Corisco, and Rev. Mr. Herriot and Dr. Ford, of the Gaboon mission. How loudly does this record admonish us of the brevity of time, and that what we do must be speedily done. How appropriate, in view of these losses, is the dying language of the first Methodist missionary in Liberia, "Let a thousand die, but do not give up Africa."

AGENCIES.

The Society has been served most faithfully and efficiently the past year by excellent agents. The Rev. H. Conally, Rev. H. P. Bogue, and Rev. Wm. Mitchell have, by their perseverance and faithful

presentation of the Society's claims, done much to secure for it the measure of success already reported. They have everywhere experienced the disabating influence of the prevailing pecuniary embarrassments, but are looking with hope for a better future.

The Board have unanimously resolved to continue their services if practicable, and entertain no doubt of their earnest usefulness.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The events transpiring in Africa, the West Indies, and America relative to the renewed slave-trade—the great extension of commercial enterprise—and the opening up of access to multitudes in Africa, both on the Niger and Zambezi Rivers—the use of steam vessels to ascend these great arteries of commerce—unitedly demand from us corresponding increase of efforts to extend and perfect the great work in which we are engaged, and thus to bring to the day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God.

The Rev. Mr. RAMBO, an Episcopal missionary from Cape Palmas, Africa, was this introduced, and addressed the meeting. He proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the influence of colonization on the coast of Guinea has efficiently aided the progress of Christian missions, and therefore the friends of missions should be the friends of colonization.

Having labored for many years as a missionary in Africa, and having seen something of Liberia as it is, he thought it would not be uninteresting if he were to institute a comparison between the position of the native Africans and the present position of Liberia. When a minister of the Gospel entered upon parts of Africa where no man of God has ever been before, he usually found much to discourage him, but if he labored with zeal and persevering perseverance, he would find good fruit following. He then, at length, described the moral debasement of the people of Africa to whom the Gospel had not yet come. Along the coast of the Gambia were the most degraded of the pagan nations upon earth. They are ignorant of the great God. They have a name for God indeed, but they do not worship him. They know nothing of his law; and the law of conscience, which is early condemning or commending them, they are as ignorant of. They know nothing of sin, or of the sinfulness of sin; and they are totally unenlightened concerning the reality of a future state of reward and punishment. Concerning the coming of Christ as a Saviour, and the merits of his atoning blood, they are in the most deplorable ignorance; and, in fact, they are sunk in the depths of a barbarous superstition. The "fetich" system very generally prevails, and the people are literally enchained in the fetters which are forged by their priests, who live by their blind credulity. There is no bodily infirmity that afflicts the people but these priests have a remedy for it in the shape of a "gree-gree," or fetich charm. If the land is stricken by famine—the result of this system—if a man suffers sickness or loss, or if any evil is anticipated, the priests are always ready with a specific "gree-gree" to meet the case, and thus the whole land is flooded with the idols. Human sacrifices are everywhere made, and the practice of witchcraft is very general. Much trouble was experienced by the missionary in ridding the natives of the belief in witchcraft. Sometimes a husband would accuse his wife, or brother, or sister of being affected with witchcraft. Then poison was administered to the unfortunate accused, and if its effects were harmless, then the innocence of the party was established; if it died, death was considered an evidence of guilt. The disciples of Christ had to contend with these superstitions, and it is wonderful that their efforts have been crowned with so much success. One-half of Africa was still pagan, though larvae were yearly being made upon its idolatry. The people live almost in a state of nature, like the beasts that perish. He then reviewed the condition of Liberia. This colony, though far removed from the degradation of the heathen, as he spoke as characteristic of the pagan nations, yet had its dark as well as its bright sides. It had proved the burying place of many white men as well as of many negroes. But the colony was nevertheless thriving and improving. In Cape Palmas alone there were upwards of one thousand people, and the houses built on the larger settlements were very good indeed. Some of these houses were decently furnished, while others were very elegantly furnished, and the diners he had the pleasure to attend were served up as well as they could be expected in this country. There are several high schools in the colony, and a college for the training of preachers of the Gospel was in course of erection, and he hoped it would be soon ready for the reception of students. There was one Episcopal high school, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist. All that was wanted was the help of Christian people, to secure the fullest success. The reverend gentleman continued at great length to describe the affairs of the colony. He

was there that night as a pleader on behalf of one hundred millions of souls, and he hoped for an army of helping hands for Liberia. It must be remembered that in helping the cause of colonization they were helping the cause of missions. There must be more missionaries sent to Liberia, and the Gospel must be earnestly preached everywhere there. What is being done for Liberia is also being done for Sierra Leone. The missionary work in this place was also progressing cheerfully. Two hundred native tribes are under the Christian law, and the people are required by law to give up their heathenish practices. There are seven hundred communicants in connection with the Church of England mission, and the Methodist have very nearly an equal number. The advancement of the mission work, then, is pleasing, and the task which America has to perform is to use her great influence to bring all the pagan nations into one fold, under one shepherd, and to cause Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands to God in prayer and in praise.

The resolution was briefly seconded by the Rev. Dr. PINNEY, with some appropriate remarks on the vast improvement which had taken place in Liberia and other parts of Africa since the work of colonization has been in progress.

The Rev. Mr. BURWELL, of the Gaboon mission, next addressed the meeting. He said that the course of his duties did not bring him into very close connections with Liberia, and it was several years since he had been in that colony, so that he could not now enter upon any reflections or accounts of that place in particular; but he would call attention to some facts concerning the vast continent of Africa in general, of which Liberia is a bright spot on its Western shore. Whether they reflected on the past history of Africa, as a country where learning flourished in earlier days, where philosophers and men of expansive thought were to be found, and from which many of the primitive fathers had come; or whether they viewed it as the downtrodden land of oppression, of barbarism and superstition, there was much to elicit the sympathy of the Christian world. No land had suffered worse or more unjustly than this mysterious country. Mohammedans and Christians had united in a crusade against it, and its innocent sons and daughters had been made the victims of cruel oppression, and scattered over the world, far from their own homes. And the only reason that can be given for this oppressive treatment, in times past as well as present, was the ungodly argument that Africa was a land of torrid suns and burning sands, and pestilential swamps; that the people who inhabit the country were fierce, barbarous, and every way inferior to their white brethren; and that, therefore, they were fit only to be slaves. He was, however, prepared to say, from the results of his personal observations that there was very little truth in these assertions. Africa was a goodly land, and her people were capable of improvement, and all that was needed were attention and care, to cause it to bloom and blossom as the garden of the Lord. Her people are yet to play an interesting part in the world's great drama. The country possessed invaluable resources, while its commerce was continually increasing. When the blighting slave-trade is completely swept away from its coast, and when the people shall learn that it is not right to sell each other, but to cultivate the land; and when those now stepped in ignorance are brought under the hallowing influences of Christianity, then would they lift up their heads. The climate in many places was most salubrious, and congenial to the constitution of the foreigner. The opinions entertained by some persons in regard to the great mental inferiority of the people were very erroneous. During a residence of many years among the people he had never observed in them any great lack of natural intelligence or capacity. A question of this kind should be considered in connection with the past and present disadvantages of the people. The darkness of ages had settled upon them, and they were always under its influence. All the maritime nations have been under the barbarous influence of the slave-trade. These unfeeling traders had introduced great vices into the country; they gave the people intoxicating liquors to drink, and the people were made to work upon one another, supplying them with arms for the purpose. Thus they have spread abroad sword and flame, discord and war, and scenes of bloodshed and slaughter having perhaps no parallel in the world. Clarkson and Wilberforce never exaggerated the horrors of the slave-trade. From the bleeding bones on the coast—from the festering slave-beds—from the depths of the ocean, and from its blood-tinged waves—and from the freighted ship on the terrible middle passage, have long ascended the wail of woe and the cry for help. The inferiority of the poor sons of Africa is in a great measure what the white man has made. The people are possessed of minds and hearts true, capable of love and affection; they are fond of drawing and painting, and their passion for music is very great. Much that is false was urged against the country and the people; "but," said the reverend gentleman, "I be-

lieve that the redemption of Africa will be as great as is her oppression, and the work of her Christianization and improvement must go on increasing, until the land shall become radiant with Christian light and vocal with the praises of the Lord."

Mr. T. M. CHESTER, a clergyman of Monrovia, who had been some time one of the literary institutions in the Eastern States, succeeded Mr. Burwell, and spoke with great fluency, and with much propriety and good sense. He spoke of the trials of the early settlers, of their pure and lofty motives, of the success which has crowned their enterprise, and the present happy and prosperous condition of the colony.

He referred to the time when the colonists started to secure a home of liberty in a strange land, where they could fully enjoy its blessings. This settlement, he said, would not suffer in comparison with those who landed on the Plymouth Rock. In departing from these shores, they had the prayers of good men and Christians for their success. Some of the enemies of Colonization affect to believe that Liberia is a sterile place, that the soil is unproductive, and that the inhabitants are compelled, through the want of better food, to subsist on insects, monkeys and baboons. We have a mission as palpable as it is transcendent. Whatever may be the objections of our enemies, Liberia is the only place and the only means which has ever elevated our race by its own exertions. Schools have been instituted, churches built, and an honorable trade has been effected between the natives, and the merchants command the confidence of the first houses in Europe. The Courts of Justice are open alike to every creature bearing the impress of a man, and our laws in every department of Government are carried out in the best forms. The social condition of the colored people in Liberia is far better than it is here. Four denominations of Christians are represented—Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Episcopalians. There was much sincerity in religion, and much unity prevailed.

The slave-trade, which was rampant a few years ago no longer existed, and all its atrocities had been obliterated. Palm oil and cam wood are the principal productions of the colony, and have now become the substitutes for the slave-trade; and where oppression formerly existed, their lone star banner now floats upon the breeze to tell the passing mariner that Liberia, too, is to be numbered among the nations of the earth. The social condition of Liberia was far in advance of that of the colored population of this country, and it has permanency and character to sustain it.

The revenue of the republic is constantly increasing. The revenue of the last year amounted to \$47,000, which was an increase of \$4000 on the preceding year. The palm oil was one of the best things ever discovered to prevent the rusting of machinery, and this was extensively produced, while the cam wood, which the mountains abundantly supplied, was sold readily at sixty dollars the ton. Liberia would never be a great commercial country, as it had no navigable rivers and capacious harbors, but it was a most productive agricultural country. He concluded by showing how much opposed he formerly was to colonization; but from personal experience he had come to the conclusion that there was no better home for the black man than Liberia.

Mr. Chester's remarks called forth much applause. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the early settlers of Liberia, in their struggles for freedom and a home for our race, have craved a spirit of real energy, and patriotism which are deserving of the lasting gratitude of our people in every quarter of the world.

THE REV. JOHN STARR, late United States Agent for Recaptive Africans in Liberia, and a well-known friend of Africa, who has made seven voyages from the United States to Africa, and who has but recently returned, gave an interesting account of the new settlement of Careyburg, in the interior—a settlement that he had formed. In his last visit to Liberia, a village situated in the mountains, some fifty miles from the sea-coast. The peculiar advantages of the location, and the manner in which it was settled, were particularly described by the speaker. It enjoys a climate not surpassed, perhaps, in any part of that vast country, and will be a most important auxiliary to the cause of emigration. A road was wanted into the country from the banks of the St. Paul. The people of Pennsylvania had given \$500 towards it, and he hoped the people of New-York would give the other \$500 for its completion and the advancement of the interests of the colony. Mr. Starr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the healthfulness of the interior settlement at Careyburg, now so thoroughly tested, removes the only solid objection which has hitherto been urged against the colonization enterprise, and that our country should encourage all suitable persons to emigrate without fear of their exposure to serious dangers.

This resolution was duly supported, and unanimously adopted.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Parker, and the congregation dispersed. Subsequently the members of the society pro-

needed to the annual election of officers, when the following officers were elected for the year ensuing:

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

President.
ANSON G. PHELPS.

Vice-Presidents.
REV. GABRIEL SPRING, D.D.,
W. D. VAN ECKHART,
JAMES DOUGLASS,
BENJAMIN CHASE,
REV. HAMILTON FLEMING,
REV. J. C. CALHOUN,
REV. F. L. HAYES, D.D., LL.D.,
REV. J. M. WATSON, D.D.,
JOHN B. HENNING,
REV. BENJAMIN P. BUTLER,
REV. ANDREW HUNT,
REV. J. H. HANCOCK, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary.
REV. JOHN B. FINNEY.

Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

Treasurer.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

Board of Managers.
REV. J. N. MORGAN, D.D.,
GABRIEL SPRING, D.D.,
D. M. ROSS, M.D.,
FRANCIS HALL,
REV. J. C. CALHOUN,
W. D. VAN ECKHART,
W. H. WILSON,
JAMES DOUGLASS,
BENJAMIN CHASE,
REV. HAMILTON FLEMING,
REV. J. C. CALHOUN,
REV. F. L. HAYES, D.D., LL.D.,
REV. J. M. WATSON, D.D.,
JOHN B. HENNING,
REV. BENJAMIN P. BUTLER,
REV. ANDREW HUNT,
REV. J. H. HANCOCK, D.D.

The Society was then, on motion, adjourned. Notwithstanding the numerous meetings held the same evening, and the unpleasant state of the weather, there was a moderately full audience, and we have no recollection of a meeting where the addresses were more acceptable or effective. From live speakers, each of whom had repeatedly lived in Africa, and some of them a long time, a united testimony was uttered as to the value and benefit of Colonization, and the capacity of Africa to receive a Christian civilization.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.
NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1855.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

DEATH OF ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.,
President of the New-York State Colonization Society.

We have dressed the *Colonization Journal* in mourning this month, in respect for the President of our Society, cut down suddenly on Tuesday, May 18th, in the midst of his days. No event could have happened more unexpectedly. One brief week only had elapsed since he presided, in seemingly good health, at the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Society, held in Lafayette place, where he was re-elected to the office of President of the Society, to which he had been called after the death of his father in 1833. The announcement of his death was received with painful surprise, and elicited much sympathy for the aged and the bereaved companion. A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society was convened and fully attended, Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, and on motion the following Resolutions, offered by Dr. D. M. Reese, were adopted:

Whereas intelligence has just reached us, that our worthy friend and beloved President has suddenly departed this life; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society feel called upon to record the expression of their deep affliction for the loss of our endeared and invaluable presiding officer.

Resolved, That our late President inherited the humble piety, earnest philanthropy, and Christian virtues of his late venerated father and predecessor at the head of this Board, and we feel that the Colonization cause never had truer friends or more liberal patrons than the father and the son.

Resolved, That while, as in duty bound, we bow with submission to the divine dispensation which has thus early called from his career of benevolence and usefulness the chief officer of the Board, and he President of our State Colonization Society, endeared to us all by our personal and official relations; yet we find consolation in the remembrance of his truly religious character, exemplified as it was by his love to God and man, and his fidelity to Christ and his Church, in which respects he was, through young, a bright and shining light.

Resolved, That with our sincere condolence with the family in this mysterious dispensation, a copy of these Resolutions be signed by our presiding officer and Secretary, and transmitted to the widow if she deceased.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral services to be held in Mercer Street, Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the press for publication.

The death of Mr. Phelps removes from the various religious societies one of their most liberal supporters.

We have not known Mr. Phelps intimately, though officially in frequent intercourse. His benevolence, though not so large to the Colonization Society as to some others, were liberal, and accompanied with an evidence of growing interest in the cause. He had especially manifested much interest in behalf of the movement for a College in Liberia, and was ever ready to assist applicants, who were seeking aid to redeem their friends from slavery. The impression made by our interview was, that the Church had few men who more faithfully sought to know and do their duty, and to live above the world while in it. To human reason it seems strange that one so endowed with wealth, and disposed to consecrate it to the master's service, should thus suddenly and early be removed. We can only hope that many such will be given to the Church, by Him who works all things after the counsel of his own will.

We add a notice from one of our respected city dailies, the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, of May 20th.

Death of Anson G. Phelps.

THIS news of the death of our universally respected and beloved fellow-citizen, ANSON G. PHELPS, which was briefly announced under our obituary head yesterday morning, was the more afflicting as it was wholly unexpected. Few probably were aware that he had been ill. His health, however, had been precarious for two or three years past; and the last time we met with him, which was about a month since, we could not help noticing that he appeared more like an invalid than we had ever before seen him.

Mr. Phelps was President of the New-York State Colonization Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Aid Society, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Christian Union, a Director of the American Temperance Union, and of the American Seamen's Friend Society, a Trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, a Corporate Member of the American Board of Missions, and an officer or active promoter of almost every other enterprise of Christian benevolence that can be named. New-York has few such men to lose—perhaps not one that surpassed him in the universality and magnitude of his benefactions and personal efforts in every good word and work. He lived not for himself, but for the public, and especially for the Christian public, and for the honor of his Master. As an example to others and not for his own sake, (for he has received his reward,) we hope that some competent hand will in due time present a memoir of his life to the public, which, if faithfully done, will be an invaluable record, showing what one man can achieve, not by the force of extraordinary talent or eloquence, but by a never-ceasing, well-directed, and energetic purpose and effort to do good, as opportunity and ability might enable him, in every department of Christian labor.

The aggregate of his benefactions, great and small, for one object and another, was very large. Only last Thursday, he subscribed \$500 a year for several years towards the support of Rev. Dr. Riggs (late Missionary to Turkey) as Professor of Oriental Languages in Union Theological Seminary. Two or three years ago he fitted up and furnished 15 or 20 rooms in the same Seminary for theological students.

For several years past, he has given \$1000 a year to the American Board of Missions, \$500 a year to the Southern Aid Society from its origin until now, and in a corresponding ratio, doubtless, to the other benevolent institutions with which he was connected. But his contributions were by no means confined to these.

Mr. Phelps was a Director of the Fulton Bank, the Seamen's Savings Bank, and doubtless of other financial institutions.

As a merchant, Mr. Phelps inherited the extraordinary executive powers of his lamented father, whose name he bore, though he had comparatively little occasion to exert them, as the immense business of his firm (Phelps, Dodge & Co.) had been thoroughly established and systematized under the direction of his father and older partners, before he became prominently connected with it. If however he was less a slave to his business than many others, it was not that he might be idle, but that he might devote his energies more efficiently to objects of benevolence and humanity. It is not every merchant who is so favorably situated as he was in this respect, and of those who are, very few indeed devote their energies so assiduously, and as a matter of business, to doing good.

With a rare combination of sound judgment with natural warmth of temperament, Mr. Phelps was entirely free from the ultrisms of the day. His active connection with the Colonization cause, and with the Southern Aid Society, show where he stood in this respect. To every such object, and to all the objects of Christian benevolence and real humanity, his death is a great misfortune. But the Master whom he served can rise up to give direction to other men, so that his place shall not be wholly made so much supplied, and his expectations and hopes in regard to these various enterprises shall be fully realized, although his own hands are motionless, and his voice silent in the grave.

Mr. Phelps' age was about 40. His diseases, which commenced with a cold at the Colonization Anniversary on Tuesday evening last, developed it-

self in varioloid on Sunday, and terminated his valuable life between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

His funeral takes place at the Mercer street Presbyterian Church this afternoon, half past 4 o'clock.

The interment took place yesterday morning, at the Cemetery, corner of Second street and Second avenue.

A large audience attended the funeral service at the Mercer-street Church Thursday afternoon. The services commenced by the singing of Handel's sublime ode, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," by Miss Flint.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. De Witt, a funeral hymn was sung by the whole congregation, and addresses were made by his late pastor, Rev. Dr. Proutie, Rev. Mr. Stewart of Troy, Rev. Dr. Estlin, and Rev. Asa D. Smith, all of them eulogistic to a very high degree. If consolation can be found for bereaved friends, it must arise from such words as praise of the departed, and the feeling that they but reach their own hearts utterances.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES FENTON MERRICK.
Vice-President of the American Colonization Society.

On Monday, May 8th, Gen. Charles Fenton Merrick, of Virginia, died at the home of a friend, Dr. McGwin, at Alexandria, Va., aged eighty years. We have long been accustomed to venerate Gen. Merrick, as, of all public men, being the originator of the Colonization enterprise. At the annual meeting in January last, in Washington, the members of the Board of Directors waited on Gen. Merrick, at his rooms, and were received with great courtesy. Mr. Merrick was then suffering under the painful disease which has finally terminated his valuable life.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* refers to Gen. Merrick as follows:

"He was a pleasant, courteous, and companionable man. He lived, 'in fact, in the midst of posterity,' as Henry Clay said to La Fayette on his reception by the House. Nearly all his co-legislators have gone off the stage of life. He was a personal friend of James Monroe, who had much confidence in him, and he was a penetrating judge of men. He supported his administration with sincerity and vigor.

Gov. M. was a Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, and a warm friend of Africa. His interest was not a quiescent, but active one. He is the author of the United States law, which constitutes the foreign slave trade piracy. He cooperated with President Monroe in fostering and strengthening the Liberian colony, and loved the cause to the last. Even at the age of 75, he was perambulating Europe, to promote the spirit of international unity in favor of Africa. He was a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and died in the full faith in the atonement, contrasting his own sufferings with the amazing sufferings of the stoning Saviour. Virginia has had many jewels, none fairer, none of whom in his order and sphere she was prouder than this MERRICK.

DEATH OF ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Esq.,
A Vice President of the New York State Colonization Society.

In the death of Archibald McIntyre, Esq., of Albany, which we had announced in the subjoined article, the Colonization Society has lost one of its firmest friends and a liberal supporter. We learn that Mr. McIntyre left a legacy of \$500 to the American Colonization Society, a testimony of his unshaken confidence in its usefulness.

The death of Archibald McIntyre.

This venerable and highly respectable citizen died at an early hour, Wednesday May 5th, at his residence in Clinton Square, Albany, in the 68th year of his age.

He had been for many years withdrawn from business, and sinking in the gradual decay of old age.

Mr. McIntyre was a native of Kenmore (Perthshire) Scotland, but came to this country before the Revolution, when but four years old. After remaining a short time at Albany, his family removed to Montgomery county, where Mr. McIntyre rose rapidly to wealth and social distinction. He was a Member of Assembly from Montgomery in 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802. He again was in the Assembly in 1804.

In 1806, Mr. McIntyre was appointed Comptroller, an office which he held till 1821, when in consequence of his refusal to pay claims rendered by Gov. Tompkins, for services and disbursements during the war, which he contended were without sufficient vouchers, he was removed.

Time and the subsequent acknowledgment of the country, vindicated the claims of Tompkins; though the controversy and the accusations to which it gave rise, embittered the declining days of the patriotic Governor. Mr. Hammond concludes a review of this harsh controversy to which these disputed accounts gave rise, by saying that: The advantages derived by the great personal popularity of Gov. Tompkins were nearly balanced by the universal confidence entertained by all parties in the integrity and purity of the motives of Mr. McIntyre.

In private life all men admired and loved him; and in discharge of the duties of Comptroller for many years, and under various administrations, he had afforded such proof of his fidelity to the State, that no man in those times ventured to charge him with intentional error.

Mr. McIntyre was chosen to the Senate from the Western District, in the last of the controversy;

but the re-construction of the Senate by the Constitution of 1821, put a period to his term in a few months. He was then elected for four years from the Fourth District, having changed his residence to Albany. On withdrawing from that body, he took charge of the State Lotteries, in partnership with John B. Yates. With the expiration of his contract with the State, the business of lotteries ceased.

He was Presidential Elector for Montgomery county in 1828, when the vote of the State was divided between Jackson and Adams, he voting for the latter; and was one of the Electors who voted for Harrison in 1840.

He was a man of integrity, of method, and exactness in business, and of great enterprise.—Even in his latter years, when he might have been content with his ample fortune, he preferred to use his means for the development of the mineral resources of Northern New-York. Time did not efface, even in his extreme old age, the characteristics of his Scottish nationality.

EMIGRATION.

THE kindly disposition of many masters at the South, has from the origin of the Colonization Society, offered emancipated slaves in greater numbers than the means at its disposal enabled it to transport and settle in Africa, until 1837.

The changes of Southern legislation which have hedged in the mode of emancipation, in most States forbidding it to be done by will, and in some forbidding it entirely, and the changes of religious popular sentiment as to the duty of emancipation in the Southern States, have combined, with occasionally discouraging accounts from Liberia, to dry up, to a great extent, this source of supply for colonization.

Meantime, however, the deep-seated prejudice as to the motives of the founders of the Colonization Society, has yielded to some sympathy for Africa, and admiration of Liberia, in the minds of thoughtful free colored people North; and it may be that when the stream of population, South, dries up, a larger and better will rise from the North. Already, by voluntary movement, and, to a great extent, at their own expense, there are individuals going, and we heard of at least twenty families in this State, and more than that number in an adjoining State, and nearly as many more for a Western State, who have combined to emigrate. The old motto, that "the darkest time is just before day," may be verified in this instance. It would indeed be a pity, when a noble people has been procured to afford them a free passage to Africa, and when the call for aid and the opportunities to do good among the African tribes have multiplied, that then so unwillingness be manifested to improve the precious opportunity.

We hope to see a new colony far east of Liberia, at a point to command the commerce of Central Africa, planted by our enterprising free colored men.

SPONTANEOUS EMIGRATION.

WE believe the strong prejudice against efforts to redeem Africa proceeding from the American people is rapidly subsiding among thoughtful colored men, as well as among their friends. Every wisely directed effort to elevate their moral and intellectual, and so their social condition, will tend to precipitate the change in their views. We do not despair of yet seeing a spontaneous organization of free colored men to found a Christian State in Yoruba, and thus take control of the New-York of Africa.

We are sure that, if such a purpose were manifested, the movement would meet with cordial sympathy from all who pray that Africa may arise from the dust. If they could fully realize the facts that exist, nothing would delay such a movement.

EGYPT, SOUDAN, AND ABYSSINIA.

THESE are the countries which depend on the Nile and its streams, and which are now, along with the river itself, coming under the influence of great movements of amelioration. Treaties with Turkey, guaranteed by the leading European powers, assure the government of Egypt to the family of Mehmet Ali, without abrogating the sovereignty of the Sultan over the country. The third of that family in succession now holds the office of Pasha; and as far as we can judge from details derived from various sources, few rulers have better merited their position. The late Governor, his predecessor, Abbas Pasha, succeeded his grandfather, and was kept in good behavior only by the urgency of European ambassadors, who prevented him from turning the Government back towards the old style of barbarous Oriental despotism. The present ruler, Mohammed Said Pasha, is his uncle, though a younger man. He was destined for the naval service, with no expectation of succeeding to supreme authority, and received a good education under French instructors. As account of the condition of the country under him is presented in a French work by Paul Mervais, the accuracy of whose views are endorsed by Ferdinand Lesseps, the most conspicuous agent in carrying out the proposal to cut through the Isthmus of Suez.

The vast which most puzzled Mehmet Ali in his attempts to regenerate the country and its people, was the need of total regeneration incident to the condition of the community. The hopeless condition therefore presented itself, that the indigenous population was totally deficient in men who could help these operations. Mohammed Said has found himself scarcely better provided. The same resistance to progress in passivity, or incapacity,

exists still, with a very few exceptions. Thus, the Pasha has to do the restoring of measures in the first place, and the restoring of them in the second. He therefore governs almost alone, with prosperity and promptitude in resolving, and with activity in carrying resolutions into effect. An

his suite on the river or in the desert, he governs less than any other affected by European privation.

He found, at his accession, the work of civilization slipping backwards, and set himself to remedy the evil. Without altering the modes of proceeding, or the functions of his subordinates, he set to work to prevent all misuse of authority, endeavoring always to bring himself as directly as possible in contact with his subjects, so as to see that his good intentions on their behalf were not frustrated. He directed his thoughts at an early date to the vast southern extension of his province along the basin of the Nile, and took a journey himself to Soudan to reform its Government on the spot.

He has established there in the Government an enlightened and intelligent man, who professes Christianity.

Everything seems to flourish under his rule. He has put an end to the jealousies existing between the governing and the governed, and is generally known by the title of "the Just."

These circumstances promise well for the African populations clustering round the upper Nile.

The mountain regions which overshadow this country towards the junction of the Abbara with the Nile, have been explored by M. de Henghin, the Austrian Consul at Khartoum.

The journey was undertaken for scientific purposes, and the details, therefore, given in his work lately published, are interesting to the naturalist chiefly. Some of his geographical notions are of interest. In proceeding along the Blue Nile for five days, and then crossing the Djebel Arang into the valley of the Abbara, and advancing to the river, they found some small districts rather densely peopled, but in others only ruins, and often wide regions resigned to thickets and forests of tall trees. In the valley of the Daka, through which they issued into the river basin, commences the luxuriant foliage of the tropics, consisting there chiefly of tall acacias, and others of the same acacia family, along with the acacia also, which may be considered as characteristic of the tropical zone stretching across Africa. Woody grasses rise to a height equal to that of a rider on the back of a camel. After the rains, there is a rich harvest of grain for the natives. Fountains are numerous, and under the freshening sky, as the descending sun draws away with him the glowing tints spread over the mountain tops, all living things awakening from the weariness of the hot day break forth into the wild life of unbounded nature.

There are Christian tribes among the mountains, still retaining a form of Christianity, and some are there from whom even the form has departed altogether. The case of Abyssinia is not to be despised, however. By shortening the time of travel, and opening old routes, Europe is drawing nearer to that region of Africa. It is generally credited that England has occupied and paid for the Island of Perim, which almost closes up the mouth of the Red Sea, and which will probably at once start up as a great telegraph station, connecting the slumbering or declining East with the energetic West. The isolation of Abyssinian Christianity cannot therefore endure much longer. It must be brought out to encounter the tide of Islamism, which is making a way to it from the West. Even Islamism has become tolerant and liberal under the present chiefs of Egypt. The Governor at present exercising authority under them at Kartoum is, as we noticed, a Christian, and is gaining golden opinions from every one for humanity and justice.

The trade in men is being checked on both sides of Abyssinia; so that Christian families may retain their children in security and peace, and have hope of better days for that great mountain fortress of central Africa.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE admire inventions and labor-saving machinery, and keep up, in our general reading, with the rapid progress, as well as we may; but have one, at least, far surpassing our anticipations—namely Baker & Grover's Family Sewing Machine. Of all the inventions of which our day is full, we think the family sewing-machine foremost. It must, in the estimation whose weary days are succeeded by a confining with the needle, be considered a boon. We have been induced lately to try a sewing-machine in our own family, and the results far exceed our expectation. With one hour's explanation the machine was put into operation with entire success, and in one day does more and better work than could be done before in a week. Any article of daily use could no better be spared from the family than this humble work.

As some of our acquaintances were using Wheeler & Wilsons and some Grover & Baker's, we found it necessary to examine both, and also Singer's, Watson's, and others. Our choice was, to take Baker & Grover's; and it gives perfect satisfaction. We can heartily commend it, and hope some of our Liberian friends who read this article will order a sample to be shipped to Africa. We insert in another column the advertisement of Grover & Baker.

NOBLE TREE IN LIBERIA.

—At the new settlements of Careyburg, Liberia, a large red cedar

[illegible]

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, EDITOR.]

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

From the Spirit of Missions for June, 1858.

AFRICA.

It will be remembered by our readers that Bishop Payne, shortly after the death of Mrs. Payne, embarked on board the Oceanic for a voyage down the coast. This was undertaken with a view to the improvement of his health, which was much impaired by incessant toil and by the severe trials through which he had been called to pass. We are happy to find that the Bishop derived much benefit from this voyage, and that he returned to Cape Palmas much strengthened and refreshed.

His visit to several mission stations put him in possession of many interesting facts which are communicated in the following letters:

Letter From Bishop Payne.

DAVID O'NEAL, Esq., Editor of BENIN.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—While approaching Cape Coast Castle, some ten days ago, I wrote you hastily, giving the reasons for my present voyage. Since that time, we have been passing along a deeply interesting part of the African coast, and you will be pleased to receive such information as I am able to glean.

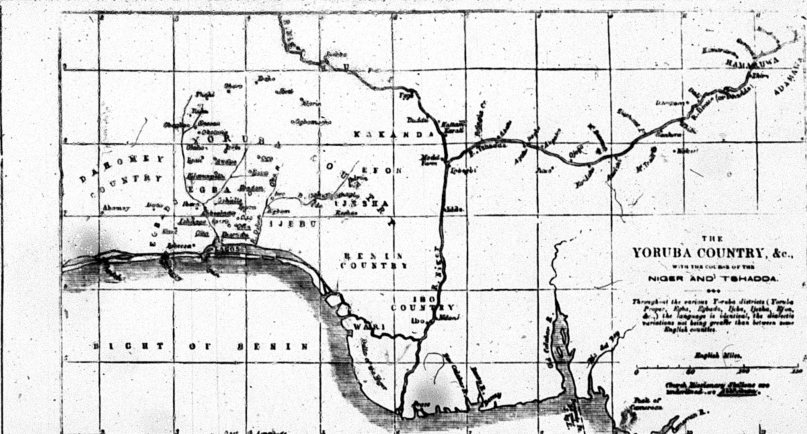
On the first day in the year, in many painful cases, I went on shore at Cape Coast Castle, and spent the day in visiting the fort, town, etc. We were carried to the shore in large canoes, made out of the trunk of the cotton-tree. They were very comfortable, and provided with a sort of bulwark of plank, in front, to break off the surf, in landing. They were paddled by from ten to fifteen natives, who, from their appearance, were either slaves or persons, these two classes making up a large portion of the population of the town around Cape Coast Castle.

The persons are those who have given their services to parties, in consideration of their having paid off some pressing debt; and as they often never repay, they remain pawns. The imposing appearance of the fort and town, from the sea, is a very fine one. The fort, indeed, is a very fine one, mounting some hundred guns, and built in a very substantial manner. But being situated, the originally white walls have become darkened, and spotted by the influence of the climate. In the fort we were shown a small room in the third story, in which the gifted L. E. L. (late Mrs. Geo. McClean) spent her last night, and the tablet in the wall to her memory. About sixteen European officers and civilians, with a chaplain, Rev. Mr. Harrel, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making, with one hundred black men, occupy the fort, and maintain the British rule. The Governor was absent at Akkra, another British fort, about seventy miles to the east, which he prefers to Cape Coast, and where he spends most of his time. Around the fort is Fanti town, with a population of perhaps four thousand. In front, along the sea-shore, and scattered through the town, are many houses, built with the taste and elegance of European life. These belonged to English merchants, but I was informed that not one of these remains. These houses are all temporarily or permanently in the hands of the natives. The common style of building is of mud, with thatched roofs; and as the latter last a short time, and seemed not to be renewed in season, the rains wash them, and give to the town generally a ruinous appearance. The population is as heterogeneous as the town. Scattered through it are some hundreds who have been educated in the fort and in the mission schools. These dress in European style, while the great mass retain the common native costume. Nothing strikes one more forcibly than the quantity of gold dust still collected here. It is the circulating medium, and is seen in every house, in the market, in the streets; and though foreigners have been purchasing it for nearly four hundred years, still

From Rev. Mr. West, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission here, we learned that there are connected with this mission, extending some six hundred miles along the coast, about two thousand communicants. There is only one other white missionary, besides Mr. West, connected with the mission; all other missionaries and assistants are natives. There are no other missions except the Wesleyan, at Cape Coast, or near it.

LAGOS.

Leaving Cape Coast Castle on the 2d inst, we text anchored off Lagos on the slave coast. We were so much impressed with the growing importance of this place, by finding at anchor thirteen of various nations; amongst which were 20



large English steamers, and a man-of-war, whose bows bore us as we were coming to anchor.

Owing to my poor health and the bad landing, I did not venture on shore here. But I had the pleasure of receiving from Rev. Mr. Gollmer, one of the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, some interesting facts in connection with this region, and the missionary operations in it.

Lagos is one of the towns of the once powerful, but now dismembered kingdom of Benin. The people of the country are Yorubas, extending from the coast to the Niger, a distance of some 300 or 400 miles. The language is reduced to writing, and hundreds of the people, carried in the victuals of the slave-trade to Sierra Leone, now return, and cooperating with the missionaries, scatter the seeds of Christianized life, all abroad.

Lagos, situated three miles from the mouth of the river on its eastern bank, has a native population variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. It has long been one of the strongest holds of the slave-trade, and now, though jealously guarded by the British cruisers and the resident Consul, it is believed that Portuguese merchants in the place, with native parties, will carry it on. The number of Europeans in the place is about fifty. I can best give you an idea of the missionary work in this region, in an extract from Mr. Gollmer's letter: "The present condition of the Church Missionary Society's work at Lagos, and in the interior, I am thankful to be able to say, is a blessed and promising one, the Lord prospers our handiwork, and we are permitted to add many souls to the number of those who shall be saved."

OYO AND ABEOKUTA.

(Oyo Awujo, of Bowen of Georgia), six days journey from Lagos and three days from Abeokuta, is our northernmost and furthest station on the country at present, but we contemplate shortly to occupy (Obomoso Asewemasho, of Bowen), which is two days journey beyond Oyo, and only one day's journey from Ilorin, the large Yoruba Mohammedan city on the high-road to the Niger. Obomoso is five days' journey from Lagos. On the Niger. Two days from Abeokuta, on the road to Oyo, and only one day's journey from the latter place, we have the station Ijaye; and one day's journey, in an easterly direction, the station Ibadan, estimated as large as Abeokuta. Dr. Hinders, with Mrs. H. having resorted there healthily in Europe, arrived a short time since, and proceeded to Ibadan, their station; and the Rev. A. Mann, with his wife, expected to return by next mail, will resume his labors at Ijaye. Rev. A. Townsend, whom you may know, is my fellow-laborer at Abeokuta, together with two native missionaries, Rev. Messrs. King and McCauley.

ABEOKUTA.

The condition of Abeokuta, I may say, flourishing, as regards missionary operations, and especially as regards temporal things. Our four churches at Abeokuta are attended by 1000 converts, of whom 800 are communicants, and 400 candidates for baptism; and I may add, we have about 100 converts annually. Our Sunday-schools are attended by nearly all our adult converts, and most of them read our Yoruba Scriptures. All our services, etc., are in the native language. Our day-schools are attended by only about 200 children, most of the little one being employed on their extensive rice and yam farms.

The Wesleyan chapel at Abeokuta, is also, I am told, well attended, but I cannot say what numbers.

The prosperity of Abeokuta in a temporal point of view, is very considerable. Great activity exists in every department; and prices of labor and produce are enhanced 100 per cent. during the past two years. There is a great abundance of the necessities of life, and much is exported to Lagos, and other places. In a commercial point of view, Abeokuta is growing in importance, not so much on account of its good palm oil, as on account of the superior cotton cultivated there, and all about the country. It is, of course, still a beginning; however, many gins and some presses are at work, and some 700 bales of cotton were shipped for England the last few months. We may say that this prosperity will be maintained, and will be a hindrance to the slave-trade with the coast.

At Lagos, we have about 300 communicants, 200 day-schools, and 250 children in school. About 200 souls attend the churches here. Rev. Dr. Mc-

gan, native missionary, attends one. We have much cause, also, to thank God for his many revivals to this town, considering what it was but a few years ago: a hell. From Rev. S. Crowther, who joined the present Niger expedition, and who is still with them in the interior, we have twice received dispatches, very full of cheering news. By the hands of Mr. May, an officer of the R. N. who was in the expedition, who came down, via Ilorin and Abeokuta, with dispatches for England; and the other time, only last week. You may have heard that the "Day Spring" steamer of the Niger expedition, was lost on rocks near Jele, fifteen miles above Rabba, the current being too powerful in the channel, the attempt to pass higher up. The whole party are encamped at Jele, waiting for another steamer to carry on their mission to the Sultan of Sokoto, etc. Mr. Crowther is actively employed in acquiring languages, and preparing elementary books, etc., for future usefulness.

Second Letter From Bishop Payne.

CORISCO ISLAND, January 18th, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—Arrived at this pleasant mission station of the Presbyterian Board, yesterday afternoon. I learn that a boat is sent from here to meet the Fort steamer at Fernando Po, next week; I therefore send the communication which I had written. I am thankful to inform you that my health seems somewhat improved, and I would faint hope, that by the time I return home, in about six weeks, I shall be sufficiently recruited to remain at my post somewhat longer. Though all medical men agree in recommending a speedy removal (for a season only, I would hope) from this climate. Should it be possible, therefore, I think I ought to leave some time this year.

Yours, in the Gospel.

Third Letter From Bishop Payne.

LAGOS, 15th January, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—I wrote to you three days ago, from Corisco Island. Arriving here this afternoon, I find a small vessel about to leave to meet the steamer at Fernando Po, and embrace the opportunity to inform you of my safety thus far, and I am thankful to add, of the improvement in my health. The cough, soreness of my chest, and loss of voice, which impelled to my sudden departure from home, have ceased, and my strength is gradually returning. For this God be praised. I am much interested in the character of the people and the missions on this part of the coast. In a communication from Corisco, I have an account of the state of the missions at Lagos, and the interesting regions around. At Corisco, a beautiful island, forty miles above this place, the Presbyterian missionaries have made an interesting beginning. They have on the island three stations, with some fifty-five native boarding-schools, whose neat, civilized appearance, contrasted most agreeably with their heathen parents and friends. The mission was commenced in 1850, but already has begun to yield a spiritual harvest. Three have been admitted to the Church, and several of the girls have lately manifested an earnest interest in the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Mackey, the oldest missionary on the island, recently made a tour one hundred and fifty miles interior. He was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Clements. They reached the highest point on Sierra Leone, a range of mountains, which they estimated to be six thousand feet high. Rev. Mr. Siker, Baptist missionary, with whom I met at Lagos, who has been for fifteen years laboring on the Casuarina River, informed me from his residence here, and sometimes seen now at the top of this range. A and affir drew together most of the people on Corisco Island, the day we spent at the Mission House. An interperate, imprudent English captain had been murdered, in his factory, near the mouth of Muni River, just opposite to Corisco on the main land. Some of the murderers resided on Corisco Island. An English man-of-war steamer succeeded in capturing some of the chiefs of the island, and on the day referred to was anchored off the Mission House to demand the murderers. One was given up, whether the others will be doubtful. It was to be hoped that it will in no way disturb the friendly relations between the natives and sailors. On board the steamer, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hutchinson, H. B. Major's Consul, at Fernando Po. Mr. H. accompanied the Niger expedition, in 1854. He is quite sanguine that the next

mission will be speedily opened up that interesting river. We learn here that another of the missionaries in the Gaboon has lately died—Rev. Mr. Herrick. Thus everywhere death works in us, but life in Christ's cause, in which we suffer. Amen.

As ever, dear brother,

Yours in Christ.

Fourth Letter From Bishop Payne.

DAVID O'NEAL, Esq., Feb. 6th, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER:—Since leaving Cape Palmas, on Christmas day, I have had the pleasure of sending you two communications, via, one from Cape Coast Castle, and the other from Corisco Island, about 14th inst.

Having during the following week, visited and passed several days with the missionaries of the American Board in the river Gaboon, you will be interested in some account of that region. The Gaboon River, entering the sea from the East twenty-two miles north of the Equator, is a noble sheet of water, eight miles wide at its mouth, and has this average width eighty miles interior, with distance it is navigable for very large sized vessels. At one point it spreads out as wide as fifteen miles. To the distance above named, its banks are inhabited by four different tribes, in the order in which they are mentioned, namely, Mpongwe, Shekani, Baki, Pango. Of these, the first are the merchant-traders, and the others supply chiefly the materials of trade. The Mpongwe are, in many respects, superior to any natives that I have seen on the coast. Their dress is better, consisting of hat, shirt, small under and larger over-cloth; their houses more comfortable, and their manners softer and more agreeable. Except boat-building (in which they even rival foreigners), and working in these, and the houses of foreign traders, they do no work, leaving this to their women and abounding slaves. The language of the Mpongwe is most remarkable, showing their utter dissimilarity to tribes on the grain coast; for whereas the original words in the language of the latter are almost exclusively of one or two syllables, those of the former are generally of three or four. In their proper names, they delight in long consonant words; and this peculiarity, with the constant recurrence of the broad sound of a, gives to the language, as spoken, a most delightful and beautiful sound. In this respect, it is far in advance of any African language that I have heard of.

About sixteen years ago, the Mission of the American Board was commenced amongst the Mpongwe. Their station is at Baki, fifteen miles above the mouth of the river. They have reduced the language to writing, and published a partial grammar, dictionary, and some other books in it. Some fifty boarding-schools, girls and boys, are in the schools at the station, and, perhaps, a third as many day-schools attend from the surrounding villages.

The attendance at the stated Sabbath service is not great, but the missionaries endeavor to reach the people more generally by preaching in the several villages near the station; they, however, encounter great obstructions to the progress of the Gospel at this particular place, by the habits of the people, already referred to, and perhaps still greater in the quantity of rum used by them. The missionaries have found a much more promising field of labor up the Gaboon River. Two stations have been occupied in this direction, namely, Otendani and Nengne, the former some twenty-five, and the latter sixty miles distant.

The Baki is the tribe operated upon at both these stations. They are supposed to be quite numerous, and their language has been reduced to writing. Nengne, the most interior station, is an island, very advantageously situated. Two faithful missionaries have already laid down their lives there, but the brethren are not discouraged, but press on with renewed zeal. About the time that the missionaries established themselves in the Gaboon, the French built a block-house, near the mouth of the river, and gradually extended their authority over the country. Two handsome stone buildings, three miles below Baki, with well improved ground around, make the residence of the French Consul, and of the French Governor. At the time of my visit a French frigate, with a steamer, had been sent up to Nengne to establish a military station there. The steamer, it was said, got on a rock, and would prove a total wreck.

A French Roman Catholic Mission was opened in the Gaboon River, contemporary with the establishment of the Protestant mission of this name. This site is two miles below the residence of the commandant. On the last day of my stay in the Gaboon, I made a visit to this establishment. A bishop, with four priests, and as many brothers, reside here, all of whom I saw during the day. Through the kindness of the priests, who speak English, I had much conversation with the Bishop. All behaved with the utmost courtesy, and took me through the buildings, grounds, and school. The buildings are very plain, built in the native style, with the addition of plant floors, in the principal one. In the parlor the only furniture consisted in some half dozen chairs; and throughout, except the long candles and candlesticks, and tawdry decorations about the image of the Virgin Mary, at one end of their bamboo church, everything was in the same style. In the school were about seventy-five small boys, obtained (I am told) from various tribes around, who are taught exclusively in French. In the school-room and dormitory, the arrangements were orderly and appropriate. In a workshop superintended by a Frenchman, the boys were busy in progress of advancing scholars. The Bishop, who was at Cape Palmas some fifteen years ago, for a few months, as priest, appears to take great pleasure in horticulture. He took me over the grounds, about the buildings, showing the various fruit trees, which he has planted, or procured. Amongst these was a new variety of orange, from Cape Verde, some ten miles above the river, on the coast. And they said, they had little fruit of their labor amongst the people.

The Bishop informed me that a second Roman Catholic Mission had been opened on the west coast, styled "The Bishopric of Senegal," which embraces Cape Palmas, the bishop of which resides at Bathurst, an English town on the Gambie River. Between the mission presided and the residence of the commandant, is an establishment of "The Sisters of the Immaculate Conception." But when I asked permission to visit this one, the bishop said that the Superior was sick. And I could not, here or elsewhere, learn anything of their labors or influence.

As I passed along the road, I observed, however, that their houses were built in the same style as those of the establishment which I had visited, and in one end, I could see a room fitted up as a chapel, in the same manner as the church to which I have referred. A feeling of sadness came over me, as I took leave of the kind members of the French Mission; for while I could conceive of no source of comfort to themselves in their trying work, its principles and mode of operations there appeared no healing, life giving influence for the degraded heathen to whom they had come. With far different emotions did I part with the dear brethren of the American Board, who are laboring in the mission in the Gaboon. During the week, with them, I was made to realize that in faith, in sympathy, in object, we were one, and I could commend them and their work to our common Lord, with the sweet assurance that he would bless and prosper their efforts. We left the Gaboon on Wednesday, 5th ult., and Corisco Island, where we touched, the following afternoon. We are now sailing directly for Cape Palmas, where we hope to arrive in a week or ten days.

You will be pleased to learn that the sea trip, with the kind medical attention of Dr. Ford, of the Gaboon Mission, have been greatly beneficial to my health; inasmuch, that I hope, with God's blessing, to be able to continue at my post until the beginning of next year.

We are pleased to learn, by recent intelligence, of the death of Dr. Ford.

CORISCO MISSION.

BYANAGIMA.—Rev. James L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey. Rev. Cornelius DeHeer and Mrs. DeHeer. Miss Carrie Kaufman, teacher. Andeke, native assistant.

UGONI.—Rev. George McQueen, and Mrs. McQueen.

ALONGO.—Rev. William Clemens, and Mrs. Clemens.

The brethren of this mission express their gratitude to God for the good measure of general health that has been granted them during the past year. There were some sickness in the spring among those who had but recently arrived in the country, but none of a serious or protracted nature. Among the three older clerical members, only a single Sabbath day's labors had been interrupted by sickness throughout the whole year.

At Jele, a company of Spanish Roman Catholic missionaries, consisting of priests, monks, and nuns, twelve in all, arrived at the island, with the view of establishing a Popish mission on the very ground occupied by our missionary brethren. They remained, however, only a few weeks, and took their departure; for the natives do not certainly know. During their short sojourn they distributed two barrels of rum in the village; where they staid, and this contributed, as much as they could, in that short time, to demoralize those whom they had come there expressly to bless.

In the early part of the spring, the brethren organized themselves as a mission, and resolved on the immediate establishment of two additional stations. Ugohi, the place occupied for a short time by the late mission, and his wife, was fixed upon as one of these; and Alongo, a native village on the north side of the island, was fixed upon as the other.

It was determined at the same time, that Rev. Messrs. Mackey and DeHeer, their wives, and Mrs. Kaufman should occupy the original station at Eranagima, and retain the female boarding-school there, whilst Mr. McQueen should transfer the boys' boarding-school to Ugohi, and Mr. Clemens open a school at Alongo.

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SECOND STORY OF
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

SETTRA KRU.—Mr. Washington McDonoh,
teacher.

The general labors of this mission have been carried on as in former years, except the interruptions occasioned by sickness, of which there have been more than usual. The district of the Cape Verde Islands, more impaired during the latter part of last year, that it was found necessary for Mr. Wilson to return with her to this country in the spring, as the only hope of entire restoration. This hope has been disappointed, as her health is greatly improved, but she is still obliged to the district of resuming her work in Africa at the end of the year. Mr. Wilson remained in this country but a few weeks, and availed himself of the first favorable opportunity to return to Monrovia, where he arrived the early part of July. From the time of his arrival until the middle of November, he enjoyed good health, and carried on his labors with great activity. In the latter part of that time, however, both he and Mr. Williams were stricken down with severe sickness, and it was necessary for them not only to suspend their labors, but to seek a change of air as the only means for the recovery of their health. Through the kindness of Commodore Conover, Mr. Williams was sent to take a voyage to the United States, to Cumberland, for the Cape de Verd Islands, a place where he has been heard from as late as the middle of December, and was at that time in health improved. [He has since arrived in Monrovia, and resumed his labors.] Mr. Williams expressed his great obligations to Commodore Conover and other officers of the squadron for their kindness to him during his sickness. Mr. Wilson left for the south coast about the middle of December, in the hope that relaxation from labor and a temporary sojourn with the missionary brethren at Corisco might be agreeable to his health. He arrived at Corisco the 6th of January, and derived much benefit from the sea voyage, to which he was bound. He hoped to be back to Monrovia to resume his labors by the middle of February.

The Alexander High School has been carried on as in former years, except that the sums of money which was at least equal to the maintenance of the



The branch of the mission at Kentucky comprises two principal preaching stations; one organized church of sixty-five members; two Sabbath-schools of upwards of seventy scholars; and a department of thirty pupils. The day-school is taught by Mrs. Perkins and Miss Mallory. Some of the most advanced pupils are studying English grammar, French, Latin, and the elements of algebra and geometry. The school is conducted in a commodious building, and the teachers are well qualified.

Greenville is situated nearly one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Monrovia, and next to that is the largest settlement of American colored people in Liberia. The Presbyterian church in this place was founded by Mr. Finner, and has been conducted under his supervision to the present time. The church

but did not reach New-York until the 1st of March. The voyage, notwithstanding its length and tediousness, proved highly serviceable to the health of both. Mr. McQueen will avail himself of the first opportunity to return to his work in America, whilst Mrs. McQueen will remain a few months longer, in the hope of the more complete establishment of her health. Mr. and Mrs. Clonness hope to return after a few months in their native country. Most of his time, while in the United States, will be devoted to superintending the printing of books in the Boman language for the use of the missions. The missionaries feel no disposition to change their former views of the comparative healthiness of the Island of Orocopia, notwithstanding the somewhat strong views of Richard W. Dorr, who is the only one that has been there, and

ALONGO.—Mr. Clements, who had the direction of this station up to the time when he embarked for this country, has devoted his time to preaching the Gospel; to the study of the language, and the preparation of books in it; to translations on the subject of the very difficult subject of prayer; to the people and procuring boys for the school; and the general superintendence of the affairs of the station. The attendance upon public preaching on the Sabbath at some seasons has averaged more than one hundred, and at other times more than two hundred. The family consisted of the station agent, and his wife and two children. The station is situated on the edge of a Word is uniformly serious and respectful. The school at this station is composed of boys from the various tribes on the adjacent mainland. These tribes are numerous, and some of them are not any of persons to the white missionary: all of them are of the same race, and while petty wars are a constant occurrence among them, it is the plan of the mission to obtain a few promising boys from each of these tribes to be educated at the Alongo station, who may be employed, in the course of time, in diffusing the light of Christianity in the districts of course of time, and in the future, the station agent Clements has been exceedingly successful in getting the school lists overgrown. The number of pupils who left their homes to come to the school, except two or three, are not named. The school has been under the direction of the station agent, and has been successful in its work.

litical position; if there be such—though as yet doubtful—it they are certainly such politicians as I should deem unwelcome to any party, and I should be inclined to principle. I doubt if the practical operations of the principles of any political party under the sun, since the days of Adam, have been entirely exempt from imperfections, so as to render them in every respect unexceptionable. It is no uncommon thing for members of the same political party to differ in opinion, and even to be at variance in principle, and why should parties in Libens differ? I have attained to a degree of political perfection better than unknown in our world. I judge for myself, and act in consonance with my convictions of right, irrespective of an improper party bias, though I do without due consideration and respect for the opinions of others. I have no party spirit, and I have no narrow and foreign gift of sympathy, and this is the only one I care to occupy, and it is the one

one, who, notwithstanding the covert sneers of his own race, and the manifold discouragements nature dealt him from his apostasy and ignorance, saw ever in the darkness of his life, a bright, earnest, suffering brother, and for more than thirty years was his firm friend and benefactor. In truth, his kindly relations and large benevolence to us had become so well known, that the very children in the streets, on the day after his demise, cried out in trusting tones, to their colored companions, "Ah! 'tude niggers, you 'ud 'ave 'em dead." What a huge hyperbole, blasphemous, too; yet it fell gratefully on my ear, and I thank the child for teaching me that word. "The Negro's god." What an encomium on his life and character is contained in these words. All his kindly relations to us as a benefactor, friend, and brother, with all the kindly offices which these relations impose, are summed up in that one epithet, "Negro's god." Far be it from me to compare any created being with the great Creator, yet I freely admit that, while the probability of the expression shocked me, it tended not a little to increase my respect and reverence for the memory of him whose career on earth had made the application of such an epithet possible; for surely the man who had so lived as to suggest such an idea, must have attained to a high degree of intelligence, and become all that it is possible for mortal man to become—not God, certainly, but God-like.

(To be continued.)

A BUCHANAN NEWS-PAPER.—THE Cape Town Advertiser has the following: "By the northern

post of Wednesday was received a very interesting publication from Kurama—the well-known station of the Rev. Mr. Jones. Moffat and Ashin. It consists of the three first numbers of the first new paper published in the Bichuana language. It is issued monthly, is got up and printed by Mr. Ashton at the mission press on the station in the first style of typographic art, and, if not very intelligible to the English reader, promises in its large type to be both legible enough and intelligible enough to its Bichuana subscribers. The motto chosen for the application is "Kuo Kiyomoto," and the title of the publication is "Kuo Kiyomoto no sase, Ito Materu no Misshin," this meaning of which is, of course, obvious to the educated reader, and therefore needs no translation here."

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER AND THE FIRST DAY OF MAY the packet ship M. C. Sherman, of 700 tons burden, will start with twenty-five or thirty emigrants, sent from Baltimore for all the ports of Liberia. Cable passage, \$100; steamer passage, \$35; freight 80 cents per foot.

Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, agent of the vessel, will attend to any application for passage or freight.

Any emigrant from the State of New-York desiring information or aid may apply in person or by letter directed to the New York State Colonization Society, Bible House of New-York.

REPORT

OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURER OF
THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

For the Month of July, 1856.	
COLONIZATION JOURNAL.	
	(\$1 50.)
Princeton.—Betsy Stockton	\$1 00
Holland Patient.—W. Anderson	20
Watertown.—R. E. Bacon	25
CHURCH COLLECTIONS.	
(\$500 00.)	

Warrens—First Church, Rev. J. W. K. Nassau	\$12 00
Newburgh—Union Pres. Church	\$6 01
Kingston—Ref. D. Church, Rev. Dr. Hoos	\$8 00
Cazenovia—First Pres. Church	\$0 00
Waterson—Second Pres. Church	0 00
P. O.—First Church, Rev. E. Fisher	0 00
" Westminster Church, Mrs. Wood, to constitute her son as L. M.	\$0 00
Utica—Members of Ref. D. Church	\$0 00
" " First Pres. Church	\$0 00
Dunkirk—Second Ref. D. Church	\$1 00

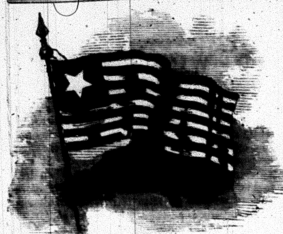
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Collection First B. Church, Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Pastor.....
Collection Washington Avenue M. B. Church, Rev. A. J.
Jenkins, pastor.....
Baltimore, Md.....
Oyster Bay Depot (S. A. Smith).....—Hans Turkel.

RECAPITULATION.

Collection, Journal.....
Collection, Journal.....

ENTER



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

This Journal of this month concludes the inaugural of President Benson and the eulogy of Mr. Avery, begun in the August number. Dr. Hall's interesting journal is continued, and will be completed in the succeeding number. The communication from A., with extracts from papers in South Africa, show how freely and foolishly the avicious passions of a frontier population break forth at times. We apprehend that for humanity's sake, England ought to resume her control over these robber boys.

The old calumnies against Liberia seem to have been revived again in England, as if fortified by the late French emigration scheme. We therefore with pleasure republish from the *Colonization Herald* the refutation so ample as to set it at rest forever.

THE G. C. ACKERLY.

A LIBERIA merchant, Mr. E. J. Roy, visited New-York in the autumn of 1857, with a cash capital on hand of over twelve thousand dollars, which he invested in the purchase and outfit of a vessel, at a cost of some eight thousand dollars, and a cargo of goods for the Liberian and African market.

He returned from a successful voyage in July, bringing a cargo of palm-oil and camwood. We understand that he is so well pleased with the first voyage that he has again departed this month, intending to coast from Liberia as far east as Cape Coast Castle. We wish him abundant success, and that his example might arouse the dormant enterprise of some of the wealthy colored men of New-York.

GRATEFUL MEMORIAL.

We insert with pleasure the appeal and circular of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union. We hope the Association will never cease to exist, or at least that it will not be disbanded until all tendencies to a disruption of the union of the States have passed by, and Virginia shall no longer be unwilling to have the home and remains of Washington intrusted to the care of the nation, one and indivisible. We cannot doubt but the patriotic funds will be secured by the cooperation of noble ladies in all portions of the country. As Mecca to the Mohammedan, as Jerusalem to the Jew, as Nazareth and Calvary to the Christian, so the home of Washington to the American should be a place of highest reverence and love.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Charlier's" came too late for this month. He shall have a hearing.

To the Editor of the New-York Colonization Journal.

DEAR SIR:—In your notice of the eulogy of Mr. Avery in the last number of the *Colonization Journal*, you say that the author, M. H. Freeman, was educated at the Avery Institute. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, and was fitted for college, and aided education, by one of the agents of your Society. Professor Freeman went to the Avery College as teacher of languages. He is now the principal.

Please rectify the error in the next paper.
Yours, truly,
WM. MITCHELL.
Aug. 18, 1858.

LIBERIA AS IT FOUNDED BY.

We referred to this work as just issued from the press at Frankfort, Kentucky, in the July number of the *Colonization Journal*. We have since given it a careful reading, and can say that it has proved interesting and instructive, despite its numerous mistakes and its defects of composition. The Rev. Author has evidently designed to give a minute and honest account of what he saw and learned, and has been but little careful of style and grammatical construction.

We have marked many passages for publication hereafter, but for the present confine our attention to noticing some of the numerous errors, which, if other copies are to be issued, need correction. Mr. Cowan's work will be a work of reference for the future historian, and should be as perfect as possible. The reader will see that some of these errors are simply of the press, but the most important are in the author's original copy. We give below the errors and corrections, occasionally making some explanatory remarks:

Error.—Page 11. The Cape de Verd Islands belong to Spain.

Correction.—They belong to Portugal.

Island St. Antonio is nine hundred miles from Africa.

Should be five hundred miles.

One of the de Verd Islands is named St. Jago de Cuba.

Should be St. Jago. St. Jago de Cuba is a town in Cuba.

Page 13. The longest day in Liberia is twelve hours.

Should be twelve hours and twenty-four minutes.

The difference in length of day is twenty-four minutes.

Should be forty-eight minutes.

Page 14. The country of the Kroomen is in Bassa county.

Should be Sinou county.

Page 15. Cape Mount was bought by the American Colonization Society for the Republic.

It was bought by the Liberia Government with funds furnished by Mr. Samuel Gurney, of England, and Mr. McKim, of Cincinnati.

Page 19. Lima bean vines bear four years.

They bear nine years, or more.

Page 25. The plantain grows on a shrub.

The plantain is a herbaceous plant.

Page 35. At the bow of the (native) canoe is tied a strand of grass that is called gregary.

Should be gree-gree.

35. Cape Mesurado was bought by "Captain" Stockton.

Should be "Commander." The present Commodore was then but a Lieutenant.

Page 39. Dr. Gill.

Should be Dr. McGill.

The rock at Cape Mesurado is a granite strongly impregnated with iron.

There is a ferruginous stone at Cape Mesurado, but no granite having iron.

Page 40. Thirty-four persons are assessed \$8000 each.

Should be \$200 each.

Page 44. Bushrod Island is in plain sight. It has five miles on the north side the Atlantic ocean.

This is quite an error, as the Atlantic is on the south-west side of Bushrod Island, and not on its north side at all.

In the same passage is another error. The farm formerly cultivated by the Government of Liberia was not on the Atlantic boundary as the book states, but on the Stockton Creek.

Page 46. The word "with" is omitted third line from the bottom of page.

Page 47. "The waters" of Stockton Creek are called "a compound delta."

What does he mean? A delta is land not water.

Page 47. He has written flood-tide, instead of ebb-tide twice.

Page 49. Mr. Cowan says the guava is not fit to eat from the tree.

On the contrary, it is a favorite food and very much relished. It has a most delicate acid flavor.

Page 52. "Doubt" should be "doubtless."

Page 55. Tion Harris should be Sion Harris.

Page 58. Lagos is said to lie on the southern coast of Africa.

Lagos lies on the Gulf of Guinea, and is not within 3000 miles of the southern coast of Africa.

Page 67. Thermometer 92° 10 A. M., should be 82°.

Page 70. Mr. Cowan speaks of a sugar mill that Governor Ashmun had used.

He meant Governor Buchanan. No sugar mill was sent to Liberia till twelve years after Governor Ashmun's death.

Page 84. Supply the word "other" before schools, so that it will read "any other school in Liberia."

Page 86. For slide, read sled.

Page 91. Native African cloth is described as woven in breadths of nine inches.

This must be rare if ever. Most are less than six inches wide.

Page 94. The southern boundary of Bassa county is not Sangwin but Sangun. See Mr. Cowan at page 109, where it is nearly correct.

Page 95. The natives had no town called Basa on the beach. That name was given to the town settled by Colonists in 1835. The natives of Fliktown and Basa never moved up the river St. John's. Those of Fliktown were scattered down the coast.

Page 96. The St. John's River is not navigable

more than six miles by vessels, except in flood at the rainy season.

Page 98. The Mochila River does not rise as stated a great distance in the interior. Its origin is within fifteen miles of the ocean on the south-west slope of Saddle Back Mountain in Little Bassa county.

Page 101. A sentence that has a double negative, and therefore contradicts the author's meaning: "It is a hedge that man, nor beast, nor hog (if he be not a man), nor fowl, cannot pass through."

Page 101. The word nearly omits the I.

Page 106. Mr. Cowan visited President Benson's farm: says there was a Mangrove swamp in front of his house on the St. John's River.

He meant on the Benson River. Dr. Moore's coffee farm is on the St. John's River in that direction.

Page 107. The pronoun "I," is omitted fifteen lines from bottom.

Page 108. Speaking of Buchanan's Monument at Bassa, Mr. Cowan writes: "I regret to say that the blocks of stone which the American Colonization Society sent out."

He should have said which the friends of the Society sent out. The monument was made in New-York, and chiefly paid for by the New-York and Pennsylvania Societies, to some extent from donations especially given for that purpose. Mr. Buchanan first went to Africa as the agent of these two State Societies, and by them his name is especially honored.

We are happy to note that, since Mr. Cowan left Liberia, the monument has been erected over the remains of that noble man.

Page 110. Before the word GREENVILLE, the pronoun "he" should be "we."

Page 113. Maryland county is more than "one hundred and three miles long."

Page 117. The verb "is" should be "was."

A phryic tree is spoken of as eight or ten inches high.

It should be eight or ten feet.

Page 132. "All three had its due proportion," should read "had their due," etc.

Page 139. "I was on board the ship, with a good appetite, although I had taken a luncheon with me, at 7 P. M."

This sentence needs transposition to make it intelligible. As it now reads, the 7 P. M., refers to luncheon, though Mr. Cowan meant to say he returned at 7 P. M.

We regret to notice that for some unexplained reason, Mr. Cowan declined to visit Careyburg. Having been sent on a special mission for selecting the best location for a Kentucky settlement, this appears to us a great oversight. The absence of mortality at this hill settlement, and the decided opinion in favor of an interior location held by those most conversant in America with the past, demanded at least an examination of the place.

AMERICAN WOMEN BUYING WASHINGTON'S TOMB AND HOME.

Mount Vernon Ladies Association, Cooper Institute, August 1, 1858.

To the Editor of the Colonization Journal:

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed circulars of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union. Will you be kind enough to have these two appeals inserted in your journal free of expense? The national character of the object, and the general interest it has excited in the State, must plead its merits and my reason for making the request.

Very respectfully yours,

MARY M. HAMILTON.

The Tomb of Washington, the chamber in which he died, the fields and trees he loved and longed for while at the head of an army and a nation, are now within reach of the women of America. It is fit that this place, sacred to our whole country, the one spot around which the reverence of a continent is centered, should be kept and tended by the daughters of the women who honored him, and whose homes he protected.

There are few among us who cannot recall a grandmother's placid look, as she repeated the oft-told story of his passing through the villages or the streets of our miniature cities of that day. In some places, young girls, draped in white and bearing flowers, formed the line through which he walked to the Court House. We know how he looked and spoke to them through the bright memory of some dearly loved relative, who then stood the youngest among those young heads. These are household treasures with us of the third generation. Are they not sufficient to enlist our hearts, hands, and time in the work before us?

Two hundred acres have been purchased by the Mount Vernon Association of the women of the Union, and possession is to be given as soon as we have paid \$800,000 for it. Through the exertions of a few women in Virginia, who have worked on for years to accomplish their affectionate purpose, the first payment has been made.

We must come forward to do our share. Let every woman interest those around her, and collect their subscriptions. In our rich and populous State, few will be found—man, woman, or child—who will not gladly give one dollar towards this dear object. To make the effort successful, we it is only necessary to have it generally known.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, Cooper Institute, Astor place, and whose post-office address is "New-York Post-office, Station D." The names, as pro-

vided, will be registered at the books at Mount Vernon. It is hoped that a few months will show our earnestness, and give us possession of the estate on the 22d of February, 1859.

Appeal to the Ladies of the State of New-York for the Purchase of Mount Vernon.

The "Mount-Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union" has been incorporated by the State of Virginia, and the necessary powers have been given to it, in its corporate capacity, to purchase and hold two hundred acres of the Mount Vernon estate, including the Mansion and Tomb of Washington, the garden, grounds, and landing on the Potomac River.

The sum to be raised for the purchase and future improvement of the property is limited to five hundred thousand dollars.

A constitution and by-laws under this charter have been adopted, by which the business of the Association is to be managed by a Council, composed of a Presiding Officer or Regent, and of Vice-Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, who for many years has been engaged in this enterprise, and through whose zeal and energy the charter was procured, and present funds collected, has been appointed to preside over the Council as Regent.

The Vice-Regent for the State of New-York is Miss Mary Morris Hamilton, of Westchester county. "Any citizen of the United States, from whom the Regent, any of the Vice-Regents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, or any Local Board or authorized agent, may, for that purpose, receive or recognize the receipt of the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Association; and the payment of the further sum of one dollar, on or before the 22d of February in any year, shall entitle a member to attend and vote at the annual meeting of the Association of that year."

On the 6th of April last a contract, legally obligatory in all respects, was made with the proprietor of Mount Vernon, for the purchase of the two hundred acres desired, embracing the Home and Tomb of Washington, buildings, wharves, &c., for two hundred thousand dollars.

Eighteen thousand dollars were paid down in cash.

Fifty-seven thousand dollars are to be paid on or before January 1, 1859, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, on the 22d of February, 1860, 1861, 1862, with the privilege of paying the whole amount, due at any time, upon giving thirty days' notice.

It is the earnest hope of the Association that the purchase money will all be paid before the next anniversary of Washington's birth.

The Vice-Regent of each State has been duly empowered to organize a Board for collecting funds in the State represented by her. The following has been adopted for the State of New-York, as a simple and practical method, and is now offered for the purpose of enabling every one, through its length and breadth, to unite in securing this national object, so long desired, and so dear to every American heart. What proportion of the whole sum is expected from our State cannot now be named, but it is confidently believed that, if necessary, the whole amount would be forthcoming.

The office of the Association in the City of New-York is the Cooper Institute, Astor place. The Vice-Regent will be assisted by a Standing Committee of ladies, by a large number of lady Managers, and by an Advisory Committee of gentlemen from different parts of the State.

The lady Managers will be appointed in each county, city, and large village by the Vice-Regent, or by a member of the Standing Committee, to solicit subscriptions, and forward the amounts received to the person appointing them.

The funds collected (deducting necessary expenses) are to be deposited in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, will required for the payment of the purchase money of the property, to be drawn out only on the draft of the Vice-Regent, countersigned by at least three of the Advisory Committee of gentlemen. The name and residence of each subscriber, from one dollar and upwards, will be recorded upon the register of names, to be preserved among the archives of the Association at Mount Vernon.

Regular meetings of the Committees for constitution and business will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office in the City of New-York. The office will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., where subscriptions will be received in person or by letter, and any further information given.

CORRECTED LIST.

LADIES' STANDING COMMITTEE.

- Mrs. William Fillmore, Buffalo.
- Mrs. Pierre Van Oortlandt, Croton.
- William H. Seward, Astoria.
- Governor Morris, Morrisania.
- Washington Hunt, Lockport.
- Samuel Stevens, Rochester.
- Horatio Seymour, Utica.
- Johnston Livingston, Livingston.
- G. S. Stillman, Brooklyn.
- Edward Cooper, New-York.
- Andrew J. Downing, Fishkill.
- George Banerhot, New-York.
- John Sherwood, New-York.
- Charles P. Daly, New-York.
- Marshall O. Roberts, New-York.
- Lewis M. Rutherford, New-York.
- John Macgregor, New-York.

- Walden Hall, New-York.
- C. M. Kirkland, New-York.
- Edward M. Smith, Albany.
- Herman D. Gould, Delhi.
- Miss Susan Pennington Cooper, Cooperstown.
- Mrs. George R. Babcock, Buffalo.
- Robert L. Lansing, Watertown.
- Edmund Schriver, Troy.
- Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

- Hon. John A. King, Governor of New-York.
- Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York.
- Washington Irving, Tarrytown.
- Daniel S. Dickinson, Binghampton.
- Henry R. Seldes, Clarkson.
- Frederic De Puyser, New-York.
- Benson J. Loring, Poughkeepsie.
- E. D. Morgan, New-York.
- William Kelly, Rhinebeck.
- Erasmus Corning, Albany.
- Robert B. Minurn, New-York.
- Charles Augustus Davis, New-York.
- Royal Phelps, New-York.
- William Samuel Johnson, Elmira.
- James S. Wadsworth, Genesee.
- Thomas H. Bond, Oswego.
- Edward Huntington, Rome.
- Heman J. Redfield, Syracuse.
- E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse.
- David Ramsey, Bath.
- Daniel B. St. John, Newburgh.
- James O. Putnam, Buffalo.
- Gouverneur Kemble, Cold Springs.
- George W. Cayler, Palmyra.
- William C. Pierrepont, Pierrepont Manor.
- Amasa J. Moore, Pittsburgh.
- William A. Wheeler, Malone.
- Henry H. Ross, Essex.
- James G. Hopkins, Ogdensburg.
- Martin Lee, Granville.
- Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr., Elmira.
- Isaac Bell, Jr., New-York.

ORANGE RIVER FREE STATE.
Outrages on the French Mission and Basin's Natives.

Our readers will perceive from some extracts which we will give, that there has been a great deal of unwholesome commotion in the southern part of that country from which Dr. Livingstone started on his various expeditions to the interior of Africa. Much mischief has arisen, and more may be apprehended in that region. The missionary stations have been fearfully disturbed, and a shock given to the whole agencies for nurturing Christianity and civilization among the natives, from which, in regard to some tribes, recovery may be almost impossible.

To understand these events, it is necessary to remember that on the mountain streams and fountains of the Gariep, or Orange River, and occupying lands stretching from thence far to the North, are located two independent Republics, composed of families of European stock. The most northerly of these, by a roving party from which Livingstone's station, dwelling and property, were destroyed, so that he was isolated from help, and induced to march off towards the center of the continent, sprung up of itself. They were mainly restless frontier people of the Cape Colony. Discontented at various occurrences, they moved off into lands which had been depopulated by native wars. They experienced murderous treachery, but were ready-handed at war; so that they, after long struggles, and being driven about a good deal, carved out a position for themselves along the Vaal or northern branch of the Gariep, and on the head valleys of streams that terminate somewhere in the Mousambique channel. This is known by the name of the "Vaal River Republic," or "Trans-Garipense State."

The other Government rules the country between the two branches of the Gariep; and is known by the title of the "Orange River Free State." It was created by the British Government, in consequence of a headless Governor assuming jurisdiction over the territory, so that it became settled by colonists intermingled among native tribes. After some squabbling and considerable waste of money and of character in the hands of inefficient men, the Imperial Government got weary of the whole state of affairs thereabout, and on the recommendation of some commissioner or other from England, a stranger to the country and its concerns, settled the whole matter definitively, as it is termed; which settlement has been the source of unending confusion.

The result is, that the Vaal River Republic has been left free to dominate over the natives; and the Free State between the rivers was turned off or left to shift for itself, and became a second Republic. But there was left to it unsettled a pretty quarrel with the chief of the Basuto, regarding their boundaries; which, after years of discussion, has led to the present war.

England, in acknowledging the independence of these Republics States, stipulated that they should not deal in slaves, and should so far respect the rights of the natives, which was good; but stipulated at the same time that no supplies of firearms or ammunition should be allowed to reach the native tribes, which was somewhat like an attempt to deliver them over to danger. Let us quote the noble words of the Attorney-General of the Cape Colony on this subject. In a debate in the Parliament of the Colony on the 23rd April, he is represented as thus speaking: "I can never speak without shame, without indignation, of the treaty which

1817 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

TERMS

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

LIBERIA AS I FOUND IT.

Y. REV. ALEXANDER COWAN.

February 5. Thermometer at 7 A. M. 80°. It rained very hard about 4 A. M. The sun came out at 9 A. M. I went on shore and learnt that

I gazed at the land from the quarter-deck of the ship, as we sailed away from it, with mingled feelings of hope, gratification, and fear. I had seen a country that had long been the seat of a cruel and oppressive system, and I had seen the emigrants, the location, and their condition. *Where I went, and saw, I have stated. I have made the statement with minuteness in connection with their wants, and the people in them, that the reader will now definitely find the results of the same. I am sure that they may decide whether Liberia is a home for them. In seeking for this information, I knew I should give information that the blacks would want to elicit to go there; while the free blacks, who are desirous of going, will find in my remarks in regard to their enjoyment of political rights in this land, could learn how they would better their condition, by going to Liberia. I now take the liberty to present my own reflection on the whole matter. I will not put down or withhold in malice, or contempt, or harshness, the reader can draw his conclusions, which I hope will accord with mine.*

Reflections:

The civil government is adapted to the habits of the present citizens, and those who shall seek to change it will find themselves in a position of weakness there. Their habits and associations were formed against a monarchical government—a one blooded power. The laws meet the social, moral, and political interests of the people as they are. The government of their civil life they meet with influences that radically remove all established usages from being practiced customs, adapted to, and growing out of the relations they sustain while living in the United States. Every new citizen that comes to this country finds himself in a position like that which I have said in talking to you here before I left the United States. He cannot escape it, and he must grow used to it, and this will always be limited by the nature of things as transitory as the stay of an eagle upon a tree limb or oak, which soon takes its place in a position that is permanent. There is no prospect the better. There is

2. Liberia is in her infancy in government and internal resources for national support. Some of her men have been educated in the United States; but the vast majority are self-taught. The part in giving a forming and permanent character to her civil and political institutions. These men are self-educated men in Liberia. They are, it is true, novices in their national knowledge and civil practice; but they have shown they are men of sense and courage, and they are ready to feel their responsibility to their country. As they find themselves deficient in knowledge of national affairs, they apply themselves to the study of those branches of it that their respective minds desire to know for the good of the Republic. Their practice is to go to the libraries of the cities of the nation, as they occur. More talent will be yearly developed, as more demands shall be made on increased well-informed intellects, through her schools of learning. The advances made by Liberia are proofs of what I state. It is true there are those who have said she cannot stand. I have said she can stand, and I am a candidate for office to many voters, but I hope there is sufficient good common sense among the people to keep that class in abeyance as to their ruling the land. Still the prayer is needed there, that is very necessary in the United States: O God, give wisdom to our counselors, and her exaltation to the righteous.

3. The soil of Liberia can furnish an abundance of food, and valuable productions to any amount of settlers. She can, without war, enlarge her territorial possessions back from the coast, and get nearer the interior, and thus be able to settle those who are living within her present limits. That the great body of Liberians eat every day animal food, I do not believe; nor do I believe that those now living on town lots, with no other land to cultivate, and depending on the productions of those lots, can raise enough to buy the necessaries of life. That is not the fault of the country. It is the result of the policy of the people in making their settlements. It is my opinion that four thousand of the population of Liberia are living on quarter-acre lots. The proportion of this number, who are making no other use of their land, is very small. There are people constrained to say that the majority of the people, by their own act, or the policy of the government, (shall the American Society bear its part?) have placed themselves in a position that their comfort and wealth on the one hand, and the growth and increase of the country on the other, require. And as to the balance of the population, three thousand six hundred and twenty-one, they are on farm land, farming with the hoe and bill hook, on an average of three acres each. They are, therefore, not dependent on an abundance of meat and of course it is to be learnt from this statement.

Of space there are some there who write home and ask for bacon and flour to be sent to them; but we repeat it, the fault lies not on the soil and water of Liberia. It is my deliberate opinion, that if Liberia can give an emigrant a fair chance before he leaves his father's residence, a fair compensation for his life to have animal food as his diet, as any other new country furnishes to her new settlers; and his ability will increase every year to have it, as he and his family shall need it. If it be not so with him, he is lazy, or lacks in judgment, or is a parasite, or has a family, or his means, or a numerous family, or he is infirm.

So far as the country is concerned, she can receive five thousand industrious emigrants a year and give to them good land on which they can establish good homes and good families. She can give them fair prospects of going through the trial of the African fever. Other places can be opened up, and be ready for the occupancy of other emigrants. The question is not, is the country capable of giving such a number of industrious emigrants a good support? The American Society able to come to the aid of the emigrants? The American government means to get such a number to Liberia in a year, and support them the six months after their arrival there, and properly locate them in builded towns suitable to acclimate? and is there no danger that Liberia might grow to be a hot spot to keep the peace? Is it not annually on her polls to keep the peace of State in the hands of her old experienced citizens? These are the questions to decide on the policy of such an yearly emigration. There is a lack of medical aid and of the necessary supplies for the ever continuing process. They have now the medical library of New-Jersey which was given by the late Dr. Kütteridge, of New-Hampshire and is another medical library of the late Dr. Johnson, of Shelby county, Ky., to be sent to Liberia. Can she hold at the close of his first year's residence, and what the years following. Can she civilized world be annually gladdened with giving a new root, ground nuts and indigo? Can she coffee tree fat to bring its annual yield for exportation? Can she grow sugar cane, and the cane to be cut on the streets, to make the oil that all the world will buy? Can the camwood be gathered from the forest by the axe, for the same world to have the best dyed-wood it can have? Let only the enumerated articles receive the influence of the dairy, giving milk, butter, and cheese, the best of dairy proper tools, and machinery, and whatever the exporting country Liberia can be? Let her have numbers, and in the strength of numbers to be able to export year after year, and she may keep her own corn, her rice, her sugar, her cotton, her indigo, her tobacco, her garden productions, as beans, tomatoes, etc., with all her variety of tropical fruits, for her own population, and those the shipping nations.

4. Liberia is sustained by labor that is foreign. The American Colonization Society places on her shores her citizens, supports them for six months, attends them, when sick, for six months, by paid physicians, and then sends them to the interior. The immigrants, for the survey of land drawn by the migrants, buy the territory of the natives, give the government the right to sell lands to increase her treasury, and pays the expense of agencies to superintend these matters, except that of the salaries of the agents. Episcopal parishes, and the American Baptist, Methodist, and Foreign Missions, furnish the population of Liberia with the Christian Ministry, and teachers of common and high schools. These Bards expended in Liberia, in 1857, over \$90,000. Three-fourths of the sum the Liberians received in the moral and political education of the natives. The balance of the sum is annual report the revenue obtained by the coast trade and the export duty, was \$26,625 25—very near two-thirds of the reliable revenue of Liberia. But this sum is from: the labor of the natives. Is there another nation that gets its national support from the labor of the natives? Is there any nation on her, whereby she feels the necessity of industry for her self support. As a nation, she may be said

to live by the labor of foreigners. She is this day *not working alone*. She wants for nothing as to extent of land, or for products that are reliable or easy of culture, or for the means of procuring labor, which is by the sweat of the brow? The statistics furnished of exports show a regular falling off in the last four years. This is not owing to a want or demand for palm oil. The Earl of Clarendon stated, in Nov. 1857, in the House of Commons, in England, that the palm trade amounted to £2,000,000 a year. I learned in Monrovia that the steamers touching there monthly were in part loaded with cotton shipped at Lagos for England. I know that it is the *British capital* that brings the native labor, spread over a great territory far back into the interior, and that the *British capital* carries away to England; while the Liberians have no capital thus to use. But right and eager requires us to put an honorable and true expose of her position before the mind of herself as well as the American reader. It is true, if I may so express myself, she has but *her own productions*, her *own goods* but four dollars and sixty five cents." "What do you think too, Simon?" "I think the king's children or his subjects should contribute to the children or strangers?" Peter said, of strangers, "The practice of Liberia says, 'the children are free.' No. Liberia must change her system of agriculture. She must have more of her population on farming land. She must introduce other implements of husbandry. She must brook no more of a taxation of her land, or of her citizens. I am sensible there is a very perceptible difference in the Liberians on their farm lands, in getting a living, and having wherewith to be taxed, to add to a State revenue. The difference is seen in their industry, their judgment in things raised, their skill in clearing the land, in building houses, in clearing the land, in building houses, and cultivating the ground; but some raise what will grow in the shortest time, for food, and give surplus to sell, to get clothing for the family, or

to meet a thousand and one family wants; while others raise other articles to furnish their families with the necessaries of life and comfort yearly. They can pay tax for government, school, or church purposes. Often I found the question well balanced in the minds of some, what is it best to raise to make it easier for me to get a support? The man who is not perplexed in mind that you of us, who are a ploughman, and have no way of getting a support, to get a coffee orchard, he would have a certain income from his land. The question for him to solve is, who will buy my arrow root and ginger, and give me the cash to buy my oxen and plough, and my coffee plants? Here is the question for him to get at. For my subject I have talked over with the farmers in Liberia. At first, my amusements at their farming, and at what the land would give in repayment, when properly cultivated, led me to consider them. But the more I considered their position, I lessened my enthusiasm for them. Money for what can it be used? Money for what can it be exported, in what the people need in Liberia, to have exports brought into market. Here is the rub. Who will remove the cause? Good policy requires that special attention should be paid to the expenditure of money, and that the cause of the emigrants going to Liberia. It is not even such emigrant that should have the disposal of their money in Baltimore, or after landing in Liberia. Such persons should have their money placed in the hands of a judicious man, and once they are in the hands of a man, they will be allowed to settle in the emigrant settles in. Such a person should be in view with the emigrant to use his own labor in clearing his land, putting up his house, and in planting out his farm, that his money may be the less drawn on for these things. But the things to be done with money, and the wife and children be placed, as soon as possible, in the house. Then the rationing of the family can be drawn; and, like the Northerland woman, they have something from the country that will assist the family to live. This is the question for the people to settle in the country. land. Such an individual should be required to make a report at the end of the six months, to the American Society, through the Probate Court of the county he resides in, how he has expended

money; and the American Society should forward the report, or a copy of it, to the State Society that sent the emigrants out to Liberia. The persons exercising this trust should receive five per cent on the money placed in his hands. This plan I laid before four of the leading men in Liberia, just before I left that country, and I was gratified that they approved of it as judicious and practicable, if the right men could be induced to act.

5. Liberis should pay more attention to the condition of the natives living under her political jurisdiction. Her interests require that their labor, and the fruits of their labor, be made available under the direct influence of civilization. The laws in regard to their rights between Liberiā and native are good, but there is no legislative action that shows system, or the use of means to bring them into a state of industry. I could not see, nor learn what measures the government has taken to protect what measures the government has taken to protect the welfare of her civil privileges. It is true the natives who come into the settlements could see a body of people like unto themselves, in color and features, dressed and with usages that are commendable to them for their adoption. And it is also true that in many instances they have been able to work. *But there appears not a feeling of common brotherhood toward them.* They are not considered in their light as a part and parcel to be grafted into the good olive tree as soon as it is practicable for the good of both parties. I have long thought that the natives are not so much benefited by laws that gave utterance in self dedication to missions to their own race in a heathenish state. This statement is certainly worthy of examination. When I was in Liberia I could but notice it on the part of the Liberians as a body toward the natives. How many of those who were living in families with us? How many of those who were clothed for the Sabbath, and taken to the church for public worship? I would not judge harshly. But I fear that cheapness, and that pay not regulated by the rule, do unto them as you would they should do unto you, has much to do with the employment of the natives. I am sure that the natives, and the friends of colonization have a right to hope, and to expect, that the presence of Liberia in her government, and political and religious institutions, and intercourse with the natives, whatever that intercourse may be, will cause them in some feeble sense at least to be benefited by her civilization. I have seen I have lost my children, and am desolate, a captive, and removing to and fro? and who hath brought up these? Behold, I was left alone; these, where have they been." It is his love unto Liberia in her gratitude to God for her Christian family, and for her friends, that has led him to state, to show that the Missionary labor among the natives has in her expressed life, and in her steady, and regular assistance to them, true and abiding life in God.

[illegible]

of the truth, as their numbers and position, and relation to God and the Liberians, and to the interior tribes, demand. Let any one take the Reports of the Boards, and read the names of the places named as the stations of the ministers, and he will find, with the exception of some of the Episcopalian Missions, the places are settlements of Liberians. I state these facts for no other object than that it may be duly considered whether the natives should not share in the distribution of the funds of the Boards, more largely in men and money than they have received.

7. The acknowledgment of the independence of Liberia by the United States Government would be a great benefit to Liberia. Such an acknowledgment would give Liberia the right to establish a great lawfully constituted government, and a lawfully constituted place, must exist. And the better it can be justly commended to the free colored people, they will the more readily take up their abode in it. And the masters will be found every year seeking free their servants; it is desirable and better that they should be free. And the better that the white and black, demands this separation. Beside, this acknowledgment of Liberia on the part of our government, would have great influence on many American traders on the coast of Liberia. They would by treaty stand in a position they ought to stand in, and they would be able to express to the natives, the recognition of Liberia's rights to carry into execution all of her laws, and that are consistent with the laws of nations. And the Liberians would feel there was a feeling of sympathy for them in the land of their birth, where they and their fathers toiled for their liberty, and where they were to be free. And the American people. I heard not a word of complaint or reproach, or generation, of our people. It will be no loss to us in commerce or dignity, to make this acknowledgment, while the act will be beneficial to Liberia. And if the government would give to the natives the right to trade with us, and apply great assistance to her. 1. It would enable her to take from one point to another point on her coast her troops in case of war, sooner than a sail vessel can do it, subject to the frequent cruises on the coast. 2. The presence of the steamer would show to the natives on the coast how readily the Americans will assist them in their commerce, and apply out any movements they may be making against her citizens. 3. It would strengthen the navigation and revenue laws, by causing a more strict compliance to them on the part of traders, who find they are watched by a steamer that can see them "a mile off." 4. It would show to the natives that all the coast of Liberia under a flag watch that a slave could not perchance get a slave from a tribe.

6. The Liberians are most decidedly in the advance of the natives. It would be an outrage to our character; to the *Christian religion*, and the *benefit* would be speaking an untruth about the Liberians to hint it was not true. The Liberians are not to be likened to the natives in manners, habits, and degradation of life. The Liberians need a better system of agriculture, a more steady action in getting into a state of independence of missionary aid; but the natives need a new model being laid altogether in their will. The Liberians have been in the country for a longer inquiry in the different counties, and learnt that twenty of the Liberians, from the commencement of the colony to the present time, had gone among the natives to live as they lived. This out of 11,172 emigrants is not expressive of retrograding. The American Society, in the different State Societies, should have Liberians more distinctly under their eyes as to where the emigrants they send out should acclimatize, and where facilities are hand for them to go on to their lands. The Receipts should be near at hand for them to give to their friends. The Liberians are not to be taken for strangers, and many of them inexperienced as to how to get at what they need. Some of them have friends who are living where it is not desirable for new comers should stop at and acclimatize. The persuasion ought not to be allowed to take the emigrants to go to the place where they are thrown out by the executive officers of the Society. Greater confidence is placed in their actions by masters, who after much serious deliberation, have decided to send their servants to Liberia, through the agency of the Colonization Society. The emigrants sent to Liberia of their care, the Society would not say, and the Society would not imply that the Societies would not give them this notice. But I speak thus to the masters, and the colored people themselves, may know that this feeling is regarded to be necessary, and will be tenderly and faithfully exercised by the Agents of the Colonization Society.

10. As to the propriety of sending emigrants to Liberia, I have no doubt on my mind. That it is the best home for them I do believe. That *all* the blacks *promiscuously* should go there who have after 13 years to do so, that is, that it is best for the emigrant, or Liberia's advantage for numbers, that *any* should go, with *bare hands*, I say no. But that the healthy, the industrious, the temperate, the virtuous, the moral, the good, the blacks should go, that I say, *yes*. The intemperate, the unhealthy, vicious, idle, and ear-for-nothing should not be sent, nor *encouraged* to go there. I say whoever goes should not have found in his mind to find there his home, but to find there his duty. For it is a new country. But from the coast (the part of Liberia the blacks should settle), acclimation will be milder. But the Palmar is the best point on the coast in my opinion for the blacks to settle. But there, at the mouth of the Somo river, is made a settlement. Cinnamon is a high and healthy location, but it is the worst land for farming emigrants to settle on. But Liberia as a whole, for climate, soil, &c. is the best place for the blacks to settle. I can honestly say Isaiah xxvii. 17, that the blacks in coming to Liberia: "He hath cut the lot for them,

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work that should be undertaken by the mission societies in America, as they are now doing it here. I am not willing to believe that they are unwilling to undertake the glorious work, unless they undertake it by withholding or withdrawing the present patronage from the Lib. pan Church, which patronage was intended for an extension of said church interior of Liberia. Yet I will be candid, and say what I think is true, and what I feel to be my duty to disclose for her own sake, and the ministry. The time has come for her to go, and the time has come for the means that have aided her so largely to be turned into its proper channel—I say proper channel, for I always learned that the money so given and collected was designed for the purpose of sending the Gospel to those who were heathen, and I never saw that such of us from the United States as have had particular advantages in Christian education, are the poor heathen slanders to—so it would not be cheaper to keep us in school a little longer? why set us at liberty in a heathen land? But, sir, the thing is not so; we are the children of God, and

responsible at the bar of God; we are the great absorbing sponge, through which the ample donations cannot get to our heathen brethren. Shall I be true in an expression of my opinion, that the Liberians in some measure are the leading cause of the present depression of the African population near us. Why, my dear Sir, Mr. Blyden's address expresses my views to the fullest extent, as it regards the condition of Liberia and the causes and effects. Sir, it is a dignified yet delineation, proper and true, as far as can be added, and in my opinion, the most judicious and judiciously combining effects of the thunder-storm purify the atmosphere, took, trashed, trampled, and the whole of the truth, will get the water to its proper level in our beloved Liberia.

I have digressed somewhat, but when I begin, I find it is so much easier than silence can be given, and when utterance is given; it takes a turn like the efforts of nature send often in the swelling of a tree larger and prominent on one side, while the other

I am at this town to aid in the sedition of a few persons, who wish whom I must I raise, and a hundred, yet farther back, a half day's walk from this town. The said difficulty was occasioned by two persons between the two individuals; both of them are perfectly willing for me to act as angostator. This circumstance I mention, that you may see that Liberia influence is extending slowly into the interior; and by many efforts is now reaching the interior of Africa like a fire in the country. The good of Africa lies near my heart; it is the business of my life; it is I expect to live and die; and I more I consider in my own mind, I am persuaded how to account for the inactivity of professed Christians in the glorious work. I requested of the head-man to send either a few of the good men, or a few of the good women, and in I saw no sign of any, either at place of deposit or from my room, nor sign or mark of my mind. I regard the people ready for the Gospel. I find them in every case very active in mind and capable of great mental improvement. The work is before us, the laborer

are only wanted for; the harvest is ripe; and may God send the gatherers; yea, the day, for with the bright prospect there are dark things to contend with; for these people are heathen, and that is enough for the extent to know, as thereby they can judge of the extent of the work, as they know it takes a low degraded character to constitute a heathen. I am compelled to use my influence for the advancement of this difficult and arduous cause, to the end that this big world leads through the dominions of the heathen in the interior, and it is our calculation to spend most of the balance of the year on the spot. I have as companions in this work, Mr. William Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Levin Ash, an Indian. They are both men of enterprise for this work, and they begin to see the necessity of doing this, and they are the first of the resurgence of the work, and they will doubtless go to the United States on their return from the interior with a concise report of their journey; and their professed intention is to awaken the interest of their brethren for the interior of Liberia, and if possible begin

settlement interior of the Republic—a most worthy object indeed. Mr. Sora's settlement, Ocareyburg, has decided in the minds of many what I felt convinced of for years back; and as it is no longer a question, I do hope that the Colonization Society will be favored with the necessary means to accomplish the most noble work begun for Liberia, viz. interior settlements; for it at once combines in it one an extensive mission station and a residence for settlers, which settlers should be the leading ones.

the settlement, a choice band; for the first impression among a heathen people should be the highest in stamp possible.

1864.	Morning.	Evening	Count's remarks.
March 1	75°	84°	Pleasant.
" 2	75	83	"
" 3	75	84	"
" 4	77	80	Rain.
" 5	76	81	Pleasant.
" 6	81	82	"
" 7	74	80	"
" 8	78	80	"
" 9	77	81	"
" 10	74	81	"
" 11	72	81	"
" 12	72	80	"
" 13	76	80	"
" 14	75	80	"
" 15	73	80	Rain.
" 16	76	80	Clear.
" 17	74	81	"
" 18	80	81	Warm.
" 19	79	80	Pleasant.
" 20	70	81	"
" 21	78	83	"
" 22	74	80	"
" 23	73	80	"
" 24	72	-81	"
" 25	75	-81	"
" 26	76	81	"
" 27	70	74	"
" 28	74	73	"
" 29	74	70	"
" 30	70	70	"
" 31	73	74	Rain.

This section of the country is cleared to a great extent.

Hilton Point, Elizabeth—Cash paid Rev. G. S. Hare	1 00
Rehoboth, Del. — W. E. Emerson, John Jaycott, Mrs. E. H. Bedford, and others. A donation of one for Journal till end of current year 1 00; M. A. Elizabeth Brooks, Miss Jane Hennessey	4 00
New York — Wm. A. Adams, S. Isaac Hastings, S. John Mason, I. Alexander for M. C.	10 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	\$95 50
Church Collections	
Colonization Journal	
Report of Rev. Valentine Black	
Report of Rev. H. P. Douglas for July	25
Report of Rev. H. Comely	10
Total.	\$130 50

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

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I should do so. *

And so, sir, having my poor way, in Eusebia, against

at for, as an authentic history of the whole air will in due time be published. Courtesy in this Government to make no further re-visions as yet; and I assure you that these sheets, with only two out of the many documentary ev-ences we have in possession, would not now be it to you for publication, if we were not discour-ately, and I may say, insultingly impelled to this course by the many ingenious falsehoods published and circulated in the papers to our injury.

Yours very respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

ST. J. P. Finley, Corresponding Secretary N. Y. B. Colonization Society

(Translation.)

President of the Republic of Liberia, Monrovia.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The object of this letter is to request permission to establish in Liberia, that is to say, at Cape Mount, Saguer, Manna, or Gola, factories, as depots for emigrants, by paying a tax of \$1 for each emigrant put on board my ship.

Further, a tax of \$12 for anchorage.

I trust that this advantageous proposition will be agreeable to your Excellency.

In awaiting the honor of a reply, I remain, with respect, your devoted servant,

T. SIMON, Captain.

Cape Mount, Nov. 29, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MONROVIA, Sept. 15, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy taken from the files in this office.

J. N. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Dec. 4, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d ult., requesting permission of this Government to establish in Liberia, that is to say, at Cape Mount, Saguer, Manna, and all other places, factories, as depots for emigrants, by paying a fixed tax of \$1 for each emigrant put on board your ship, and a further tax of \$12 for anchorage. In reply, I beg to say that I am, in behalf of this Government, to go as far as I can consistently can to facilitate your object in the procurement of voluntary emigrants, conformably to the laws of this Republic; but I cannot, consistently with the laws of this Republic, grant your request.

the establishment of the desired factories or depots among the aborigines within this Republic, for the purpose set forth in your note, is antagonistic to avowed principles, as bearing too strong a resemblance to the slave barracks of bygone days; and, as such would be revolting to the feelings of a humane Christian world, and entail a lasting disgrace upon this Government, this Government cannot grant your request.

From my knowledge of the native character on its coast, I feel confident in the belief that three or four days at each port will enable you to ascertain on many voluntary emigrants are to be procured; each place. As the people from the interior ever emigrate voluntarily, all sent off to you after expiration of three or four days, are very apt to be constrained. I am, therefore, of opinion, that if you have spent that number of days at each point and have not procured the desired number of voluntary emigrants, it is not likely that you will be able to do so if you remain on this coast a year.

Though I make these suggestions to you relative to the native character, yet they are not intended to deprive you of any privilege granted you by the authorities during your late visit here. A strict compliance with the laws of this Republic is all that will be required of you.

I have the honor, Sir, to be your most obedient servant, (Signed) STEPHEN A. BENSON.

St. J. P. Finley, ship Regina Celi, vicinity of Cape Mount.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MONROVIA, September 15, 1858.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original filed in this office.

J. N. LEWIS, Secretary of State.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, July 15, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 27th April, with accompanying catalogues of books donated by the New-York State Colonization Society to the Liberia College and common-schools, all of which have been safely received. I have delivered the books to the President of Liberia College, and have his receipt for the same. A few more volumes were found in the box than were stated in the lists, but all have been duly turned over to him. And I beg, in behalf of the Government and people of Liberia, to tender their thanks to the donors, for their act of highly appreciated generosity.

I advised you, a few weeks ago, that the Buchanan Monument was raised during my visit to Buchanan, in April; and I promised to send you an account of the proceedings on the occasion, which promise I now redeem. We feel inexpressibly grateful to you, and to all who have contributed in providing a monument to the memory of that great man. The monument presents a lovely appearance on that charming spot.

You will have no doubt, learned ere this reaches you, of the catastrophe on board the French ship Regina Celi, commented on the 9th of April, in which all her crew that happened to be on board—11—excepting the Doctor, were murdered by the emigrants, and the vessel taken possession of by them, which they retained until the 16th. She was rescued on the 16th by the royal mail steamer and brought to this port. I was absent

on a visit to the leeward coast in the Lark, when the affair occurred, and did not return to the city till a fortnight after, though I hastened up as soon as the news reached me.

I have not time to give you a detailed account of the subsequent occurrences, further than to say that two of the five whom the captain charged with seizing the mutiny, and with murder, have been arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted by a jury. During the examination of witnesses, facts were elicited placing it beyond doubt that the ship was prosecuting the slave-trade in disguise, within the jurisdiction of the Republic, contrary to our laws. A true bill has been found against her upon the above charge. However, before she was formally charged with being engaged in the slave trade—though, not the least doubt, known to her captain that she would necessarily be thus charged and tried—a French steam vessel-of-war, the Marshal of this Government from said ship, and forcibly and hurriedly carried her off, notwithstanding she was libelled—without any notice to this Government of an intention to commit such an act of violence.

I have received of Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary, copies of resolutions passed by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, relative to the formation of the New Jersey settlement in the interior of Basa, which he has accompanied with several questions. I hope, sir, that the New-York State Society will unite with New-Jersey to sustain that noble enterprise. In fact, you incorporated in the incipient and subsequent steps taken in the matter. You have always expressed a desire, almost amounting to, anxiety that that charming site should be selected, at Mount Doo, on the St. John's, fifteen miles from the ocean; and as I doubt not there will be a current of opposition, more or less strong, against the early prosecution of the enterprise, I hope you will see and feel no inconsistency in urging the matter to as speedy a consummation as possible. Seymour has to pass through this tract to reach his Mission station, and, if a settlement was formed, would pass right through it, as it is immediately on the route.

The Ocean Eagle arrived last week, and I had the pleasure of your favor of the 4th ult.; and was handed the same day, by the politeness of Rev. Mr. McQueen, the package of thermometers, which will be disposed of, as suggested; and I beg that you will tender thanks to Mr. Benjamin Swan for his liberality. They will be highly useful at those settlements, as well as to the young gentlemen's literary institutions. I think I have on a former occasion acknowledged the receipt of the map paper you kindly sent for Seymour. I will safely retain it in possession for him, until he either comes or sends down. I am exceedingly gratified at the interest you take in Seymour's efforts, and for the liberal encouragement contributed through you by several gentlemen, in furtherance of his praiseworthy efforts.

The death of Mr. Phelps, President of our Society, is much lamented in Liberia; though I have had no personal acquaintance with him, yet I had been by reputation long impressed with the sterling character of his father, and have been pleased to learn that since the death of his father he had followed in his moral wake, to such satisfaction as that it was said that he bore not his sire's name for naught.

The present agricultural interest of Liberia is truly encouraging; and our ensuing fair, to be held in December, promises much more than I have been like to intimate in advance. How very serviceable a few medals, with suitable inscriptions, would be at the next fair, to be awarded to the most meritorious. If Divine Providence continues to smile on us, there will be a commencement next year, however small, of exportations from Liberia to America and Europe, of such agricultural products raised by the American-Liberians, as have never been attempted before, and which, I have no doubt, by proper encouragement extended to our citizens, will rapidly increase annually.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with great respect, Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

REV. J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Secretary New-York State Col. Soc'y.

MONROVIA, July 28, 1858.

MR DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to drop you a line to congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts in the advocacy of the claims of Liberia. I consider that a great point has been gained to the cause of our common country, when the colored people in the New-England States turn their attention to our young Republic; and such seems to be the case, as I gather from the perusal of a letter of yours, that some thirty families from that section will emigrate to Liberia during the coming fall season. Your knowledge of this country, its wants, and its resources, makes you well calculated to advise with, and recommend to all who may seek a home here, as to the most prudent and judicious course, in making preparations to live in Liberia.

I do not know the intentions of your friends as to their employment when in Liberia, but there can be no harm in strongly impressing upon them the great importance of agriculture. Sir, we are a century behind the age. For the last quarter of a century the Liberians have done nothing towards developing the resources of the country. We have a fine soil, incomparable, for yielding the richest productions of the earth, and up to this time, we have permitted it to remain a wilderness. But

brighter times have come. The success attending our agriculturalists in the manufacturing of sugar and syrup, has stimulated many of our good people to go and do likewise. It is now well established, that the growing of cane and its manufacture can be done with far less trouble and expense than was first supposed. Those who have experimented in the business pronounce it to be both safe and profitable. A much larger quantity of cane has been planted this year than was last year, and the planting is still going on.

Experiments are now being made throughout Liberia, with cotton seeds sent out from England two months ago. The season was rather too far advanced, but considerable planting has been done, and some of the planters feel much encouraged at the appearance of their plants.

We are glad to hear of your bringing out a press, and your intention of publishing a paper to be called the "Lone Star." Our friends are highly delighted, and in anticipation, they look to it for rectifying much that is wrong in our political horizon.

Truly your friend and obedient servant, T. M. CHESTER.] J. N. LEWIS.

MONROVIA, July 30, 1858.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY: Dear Sir:—I have received the books which you were kind enough to have prepared and forwarded to me; I will remit the amount by another opportunity.

Since Mr. Wilson's leaving for the United States the Alex. High School has been, for the most part, under my care. There are only two members of the school now supported by you, of whom I will forward reports by the next opportunity. There are other boys who wish to join the school, provided they could receive your assistance. Will you authorize Mr. Williams or me to admit them?

In all the various departments of society in Liberia, men are needed. But the Presbyterian Church emphatically needs men? Her progress is impeded in consequence of this paralyzing despondency. Can there not be found in all the length and breadth of your land, one single Presbyterian of the right stamp, willing to give himself to this work? Where are the Garnetts, the Wards, the Wilsons, the Penningtons? Has Africa no claims upon their sympathy? Are they nothing affected by the condition of the millions in this land oppressed by a thrallism which not only debases the body, but demoralizes and destroys the soul? Does it cause them no pain that there are men, who are their own "kith and kin," rushing by thousands to perdition! Oh, if Africa's own sons will not heed her cries, come, Christian, of whatever name or race, come.

"To their rescue. By."

Frank Jones to whom they are due.

Yours respectfully, E. W. BLYDEN.

GAUDELIA, July 15, 1858.

MR. H. M. SCHUEFFELIN: Dear Sir:—The duplicate of your letter of April 5th, came to hand, per ship M. C. Stevens, on the 14th ult., which I am to infer, that you had not up to that date received an answer to the original, and I suppose the cause was, that the steamer by which I mailed a letter to your address was lost, likewise the mail. However, by it I am happy to inform you of the reception of your very kind letter. In relation to the mill, so far I have managed to get her up, and, on the 10th inst., gave the machinery in part a trial, and found her to work well. There being no cane to grind this time of the season, I merely, for experiment, put in a few stalks of cane, and she certainly exceeded my expectations—expressing, at least, 20 per cent. more juice from cane than the little mill done last season, the cane coming out entirely dry. I was unable to try the pump for two reasons: one, for want of the lead pipe that has been ordered; the other, for want of the bundle of 1-1/2 inch-pipe entered upon the bill of lading, but not come into my possession, although Mr. Dennis, the Society's Agent, has re-ordered for the landing of it (lacking about 40 feet). Owing to some difference in the construction of the mill from that of my plan, we also need 1-2 dozen elbows of same size; as there was no extra ones, we also tried the clarifiers, and found them to work well, boiling water in some twenty minutes, with the high steam; which will be certainly a valuable acquisition to sugar makers or growers, in this country—that being one of the greatest difficulties we had to labor under, no proper mode of clarifying effectually. The little mill does well last season, grinding up some 3000 acres of cane, from which was manufactured some 6000 gallons of syrup, and 5000 pounds of sugar; and this season, I think that there will be some 60 acres to be ground, an increase of at least 50 per cent. in twelve months. This spoken of, is in the immediate neighborhood of the two mills, and I think I can safely say, that there is under good cultivation in Montserrat county, 100 acres of cane. The Messrs. Cooper have engaged quite extensively in cane this year, and my intention is to do so to the utmost extent of my means—which are somewhat limited, but my prospects are fair. Cane being the only thing I expect to engage in, except such articles as are necessary on a small farm. I have raised 1-2 acres of corn this season, producing about 20 barrels on the ear, of which I intend making meal; and, for the first time, we have had a corn husking, stripping, and topping, in our neighborhood, and find that the blades serve as well for food in this country for cattle, as in America. I have replanted my cane, and think I have about 25 acres of cane, though it has been adjudged 30 acres by our surveyors.

The Messrs. Cooper have about 15 acres under

cultivation, at least. All the articles sent to Mr. Richardson, my cousin, have been received by me, since undertaking to put up the mill, of which I should have advised you long ere this, but supposed that Mr. Warner would have done so, having a more direct correspondence with you. The lamps proved to be a splendid article for oil, superior to anything of the kind ever before the public. The Coopers' tools, instructions of mill and lime-kiln, all, came safe to hand. The carts, as per invoice, came not to hand, and the captain says they were not put on board. He says that he landed at Cape Mount five carts, corresponding with those spoken of. With but one exception, they were marked for the McKay family, and landed for them.

No news of importance, except that this last hard season has turned people's attention more to farming; and now some of our wealthiest men are going into agricultural pursuits extensively, in cotton, &c., &c.

The late massacre, I think, will put an end to that infernal traffic of slavery, as carried on by the French Government in our waters (of which I suppose you have heard the particulars), on board of the ship of 800 tons burthen, *Regina Celi*, "Queen of Heaven."

Should I be successful in taking off this crop, my intention is to ship my sugar to America. Please advise me on that matter, as there will be no market for it here, unless by foreigners. I sold 2000 pounds at 11 cents last season, and intended shipping some to America; but it was rather dark, but expect to do better this season, having more experience and superior advantages.

With sincere regard, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant, WM. SPENCER ANDERSON.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER.

MONROVIA, May 10, 1858.

"Since your departure from Liberia, a fact of very great importance has transpired. The French emigrant ship, *Regina Celi*, was in the vicinity of Robertson's Gap, Cape Mount, last night, and was captured by the French Colonies. On the 9th ult., a mutiny broke out on board; the emigrants murdering all the crew that were aboard (eleven). The doctor, who was their favorite, they sent on shore; at the time, the Captain, French Government officer, and a few others, happened to be at Saguer. When the news reached Monrovia, the Secretary of State made a requisition for volunteers; men volunteered to recapture the vessel; but the *Lark* and our other larger boats being away, they could not be conveyed to Cape Mount. On the 14th ult., the mail steamer *Elkspage* arrived at port; the Captain, upon requisition from the French Consul, left for Cape Mount, and on the evening of the 15th, towed the vessel into this harbor; he considered her his prize, and placed a prize crew on board. Of course, the French Captain (Simon) remonstrated against it, stating that the vessel had not been abandoned. On the 16th inst., the H. B. M. steamer *Spiffier* arrived in port; on the 17th, H. I. M. steamer "*Le Daim*" (the fallow-deer) arrived; on the 18th, H. I. M. steamer "*Renardin*" came, having on board P. Pointel, the Chief of Staff of the French Naval Division on the West Coast, who represented by special delegation the French Admiral; the first act this man performed (Frenchman-like) was to send, on the 8th, the French Consul his discharge, on account, he alleged, of his conduct toward the unfortunate Frenchmen of the *Regina Celi*.

"The English Commander, Campbell, declared that the Frenchman should not take the ship out of harbor during his stay. On the 4th, *Le Daim* left, the authority of her Captain being superseded by arrival of the staff-officer; on the 7th inst., both parties concluded to bring the matter into court, and consequently the English Commander, our Marshal having been placed on board of the *Regina Celi*, left for Palmas to the relief of an English trader there in distress. On the 8th, the Frenchman fully satisfied that the English had actually gone to Palmas, went on board the *Regina Celi* with five boats, and about seventy men armed to the teeth, and ordered her to anchor, saying that the vessel was French property.

"It is true, this was a great indignity to the Liberian government; but if the French were inclined to act so unduly, and if the affair has resulted in the liberation of about two hundred and fifty men, and probably the prevention of the prosecution of the trade on our coast in future, we submit to the indignity, fully confident that our stand in the whole affair will be approved by the civilized world; and we leave the event to God.

"The affair will soon take a national turn. The first three acts of this very important drama have been played, and now they remain the fourth act, the conclusion; what there will be, we cannot tell. H. R. W. JOHNSON.

EXPLOSION EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

We observe that a correspondent of Frederick Douglass's paper, from Philadelphia, is taking De Lancy and his Canada friends to task for their exploring enterprise. We presume that Mr. De Lancy had his attention drawn to Africa by the travels of Barth, and Bowen, and Livingstone, and thus saw what the colonizationists in vain have tried to convince them of—the vast advantages proffered to him and his friends in that rich tropical land:

Of course you've read or heard all about that exploring expedition to the Valley of the Niger. What do you think of it? The noble stand which you have taken, and always maintained on the Colonization question, is an answer to this query. The newspapers inform us, that of this expedition Dr. Moffat & Delany were at the head. For you R. Campbell is to go as the naturalist, and Robert Douglass, Esq., as artist. With Dr. Delany we have no personal acquaintance, though we have often heard him spoken of as a man of talent and energy. The other two gentlemen are our neighbors and personal friends. We know them to be men of sound education and high moral worth. We regret to find them engaged in carrying forward a scheme which has over and over again been condemned by all true friends of the negro. If we

detect any one thing more than another, it is African colonization in every shape; and upon this subject we have often said, and do now again say, we believe colored men to be a unit. What, therefore, if it should turn out that some long-headed Colonizationist is at the bottom of all this? What if it should be shown that having failed to invade colored men directly into their schemes, Colonizationists set to beating about the bush, and at length started up two British subjects and an American—colored, all—to carry forward their infamous work? What if it should turn out that these gentlemen have not the "material" to cope with the characters which they have caused to be spread over the country for themselves? What if, as is strongly probable, no African expedition under the proposed auspices should set out, and the whole affair end in smoke? I will then gentlemen demand a position when it comes? Besides, what will the colored people in the free States think of the record of these gentlemen? The most vehement and eloquent denunciation of the scheme—by whatever name called—for directing the attention of colored Americans toward Africa, we ever heard or read, came from these gentlemen. They have assumed a position which renders it meet that criticism should be had concerning their past relations to this subject.

We have no wish to open a controversy, but we do not intend to allow this scheme to pass and remain our domestic without paying it our respect. We mean to refer to it again, and more at length.

For the New York Colonization Journal.

FRED. DOUGLASS AND AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

CAMPBELL, NEW YORK, N.Y.

REV. J. B. PINNEY:—In looking over the columns of the Journal, of the August Number, I notice some extracts quoted from Mr. Douglass's paper in regard to the colonization of the free people of color in the United States to Liberia. There are some sentiments uttered by Mr. Douglass at which I am a good deal surprised, coming as they do, from one to whom the colored people of the United States look for counsel and advice in regard to their future welfare. As a colored man, I, for one, cannot quietly sit and hear statements made which are calculated to mislead the minds of our people from the true and only source by which the down-trodden sons and daughters of Africa can ever be a people.

I wish, in my weak manner, to answer some of the statements made by Mr. Douglass, which I think are untrue and unprofitable. But before proceeding to answer these statements, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am a colored man, and that I have no connection, directly or indirectly, with the American Colonization Society, farther than that I believe it to be founded on the only principle by which the redemption of Africa is to be worked out.

But, to proceed, Mr. Douglass denies that we, as a people, have ever been prejudiced against efforts to redeem Africa (warily directed). Now, sir, an assertion of this kind shows a deep ignorance of the first, an ignorance of the true condition of our people (which I think cannot be said of a man who has had so much experience as Mr. Douglass has with our people); or a disposition to misrepresent the true history of our people—which I say, God forbid that Mr. Douglass or any other man should be guilty of. But, you will notice, that he attempts to palliate this broad assertion, by saying if "warily directed." Now, were it not for other assertions which he has made in the same article, we would be at a loss to know exactly what he meant by "warily directed," but, judging from circumstances, we know that he means that the Colonization scheme has not been wisely directed. For Mr. Douglass or any other man to assert that our people have not been, and are not now to a great extent prejudiced against the scheme of African Colonization, is a misrepresentation of facts, either willfully or ignorantly; for every man who has any knowledge of the minds of our people, knows to the contrary.

And, sir, I now assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that we, as a people, have been, and are now prejudiced against a well-directed effort to redeem Africa; and by that wisely directed effort—I mean the colonization of the free people of color to Liberia. To prove it a wisely directed effort, needs only a glance at what has already been done for Africa, through and by the Colonization scheme. If a new project is about to be put on foot, men may speculate about what the result may be, but after it has been tried and proved successful, it is then too late to cry out failure! When steam-boats were first invented, men said they never would accomplish the end for which they were made; but would it not be foolishness for a man now to say that the invention of the steam-power was a failure? So, some thirty years ago, when that godly and devout young man, a student of Andover Seminary (if my memory serves me right), first conceived the plan of African Colonization, then was the time for men to cry a failure. But is it too late in the day for the enemies of African Colonization now to say it is a failure. For Liberia, and African Colonization, is a tried reality. Look back, for instance, some thirty years ago. Along the Western coast of Africa, what was then to be seen? A barren land—a wilderness, and in it roaming the native African, as destitute of the idea of the religion of Christ as was the wild beast who roamed the forest, like him, seeking what he might devour; and along that coast, where now waves the proud flag of Liberia, there was seen no mark of civilization, save the rude hut of the native, or the slave-pen from which was waving the black flag of oppression. On those very grounds may now be seen a different aspect. Along that coast for over six hundred miles, civil-

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BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE.

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In the last Report the Committee had to deplore the removal by death of the excellent Bishop Weir. The loss has been repaired, in the good providence of God, by the appointment of R. V. John Bowden, D. D., as his successor. Dr. Bowden for several years acted as an honorary Missionary of the Society in Syria and Palestine, and was distinguished by a peculiar use of the Arabic language, will be of use in his intercourse with the Mohammedan tribes of Africa; while the experience which he has gathered in various countries in which he has resided, has qualified him for rendering great service to Africa, especially in directing the efforts of the persons to the social elevation of their country. The many openings into the interior of that vast continent now present inviting prospects of commercial enterprise and of scientific discovery to the nation.

Our force in the Mission has been diminished by the death of the very devoted Missionary, Mr. Erv, who departed Abbeokuta

REPORTS OF NATIVE PASTORS.

A few brief extracts from the journals of the *native pastors* will show that the spiritual blessing which formerly rested upon the labors of the European Missionaries are still continued to this

The Grammar school has been under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Millward, who meets with

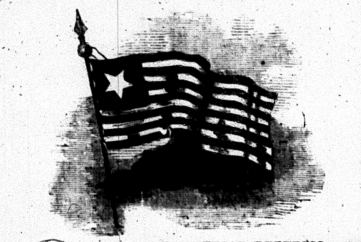
glows in the breasts of many of the native Christians in the parent African Church in Sierra Leone:

with seventy slaves on board. On August 1st, He

and provisions. Thence to Motovilla, to land as many of our unfortunate passengers as may be able to keep body and soul together till then. Our cargo deposited at its destination, we leave for St. Thomas, West Indies. Thence our ribbon will point to Brooklyn, where we hope to arrive in season for New Year's calls and parties.—*Correspondence of the Tribune.*

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1859.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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On the third Tuesday, 18th of January, the 42d Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held at Washington City. The Society will meet under circumstances of peculiar interest, and demands in its direction courage and largeness of plans.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

Our paper goes this month to a large number of friends of Colonization, who have received it for two, or three, or even six years in some cases, without receiving a bill or paying a cent for it.

We remind them of the fact, and request all who cannot aid the cause by a donation, or by a collection for its objects, to send us the price of the JOURNAL, or return this copy.

FUNDS.

Our friends will bear witness that during the past year of severe pecuniary pressure, our urgency for funds has not been vehement or frequent.

We therefore with the greater confidence now address them with an earnest appeal for donations and contributions.

An unwonted movement among the free colored people is developed. Many large meetings are held for lectures and debates, and we learn from the most authoritative sources, that an enthusiasm has been exhibited which is most astonishing.

Whether they go to Liberia, or to Yoruba, or to Gaboon, or to Accra, we hold it a duty of the friends of colonization to aid them. All Africa needs the safeguard of civilized settlements from America to ward off the slave-trade, and diffuse peace, commerce, and Christianity.

The Board of Managers have now over forty applicants for emigration. Our treasury is unable to meet these demands unless replenished.

We appeal for aid, early and liberal, that our work may not cease.

FOR LIBERIA.

The Bark Ocean Eagle, lately arrived from the Gaboon River, Africa, with a load of redwood and palm oil, bringing home three white missionaries from that region, is now advertised to sail from New-York about the middle of January, and we understand has application for passage from a number of very respectable colored persons of New-York to Liberia, and will take several missionaries to the coast.

The Commercial Company of colored men, to whom we referred in our December Number, is making progress, and have a prospect of taking with them an iron steamer. On the first of May, the noble Packet, M. C. Stevens, will sail from Baltimore, and with her fine accommodations, and from the growing interest about Africa among the Northern colored people, we anticipate she will go full.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

We have observed the organization of this Society, at the head of which is one of the finest colored men of this city, the Rev. H. H. Garnett, with much interest.

We have felt disposed to say with one of our old: "He must increase—I must decrease."

The self-acting of our free colored men to redeem Africa, and

to develop her latent wealth and power, marks an era in the progress of humanity.

LATHROP AND HAMMOND.

SENATOR HAMMOND, of South Carolina, says fit some time ago to revivify the charge made by the *N. Y. Herald* and other prints, that the people of Liberia were selling into slavery to the agents of France, her citizens, set free in the United States and sent out by the American Colonization Society. We at the time replied briefly to Senator Hammond in the *N. Y. Times*. Since then we have received an article published in the *Baltimore American*, containing a full reply addressed to Senator Hammond, by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society.

The correspondence in the article is as creditable to Mr. Latrobe as it is unworthy of Senator Hammond. The latter will learn that senatorial dignity, however supercilious, cannot protect nor justify a calumny.

We exceedingly regret that our limited space excludes this able expose of the whole affair of the Regina Cœli, as presented by Mr. Latrobe.

His conclusions are as just as his argument is forcible, and his vindication of Liberia triumphant. Though Liberia is across the ocean, she has friends in America.

COMPULSORY COLONIZATION.

PRESUMABLY every objection to the plans of the Colonization Society of this country—we mean the American Colonization Society, and its auxiliary State Colonization Societies—has been so forcible in arousing the hostility of the free colored people to these Societies, as the one based on the free idea that "a forcible and compulsory exile to Africa of all colored men was intended."

In vain we denied that the Society had any such purpose—and pointed to the fact that the Society only dealt with voluntary emigrants. The fact that, here and there, some advocate of colonization had uttered such an idea, was considered ground sufficient to condemn and suspect all friends of colonization.

In reference to such laws as seemed designed to expel or repel colored men from certain free States and Territories, we have heretofore declared that the Colonization Society and its supporters would not defend, or approve, or be held responsible for them.

We were not a little astonished, therefore, to find a communication in Mr. Barritt's semi-monthly, of December 4th, signed by W. H. Kinney, of Morrow, Ohio, boldly advocating such a policy. The writer favors Mr. Barritt's idea of compensatory emancipation, but would have the affair conducted in the following order:

1. Select a location for the African population of our country in Africa.
2. Sweep every colored individual in the free States to Africa.
3. Buy up the slaves, and let them be forcibly transported to the place selected.

The writer tries to justify his plans, first, because, by the Dred Scott decision, the colored people are aliens, and not citizens; and, second, on the ground that the white and black races are two distinct races, and cannot both live together.

If we were astonished at such a communication, we were none the less that Mr. Barritt set forth without comment or opposition. In the *North and South*, of December 29th, we are happy to find a leader of more than one column in length, in reply to Mr. Kinney's proposition, which, if space allowed, we would transfer to our journal. It states objections to the scheme as follows:

1. As saving too much in principle and sentiment of the "white man, and party" doctrine.
2. That it would be quite out of place for the North to sweep off the colored race from their midst, inasmuch as they were chiefly the guilty parties in sweeping the coast of Africa of the slaves whose children are now here.

"We object altogether to the mode of *en masse* removal, suggested by our correspondent, for clearing the continent of the African race. We do not think that it would be proper for the free States to consent to the removal of the African race. The North has witnessed that instrument of injustice already, and there is still blood on the hands. Northern slaveholders once swept the coast of Africa, and its contents for inland. They swept whole districts clear of their able inhabitants. They swept, covered, and branded men, women and children on board their sailing vessels. They lined the natives to weep for them, and put them in howling and wailing. Northern distillers, at the height of the brown-bottle trade, and indeed frequently seven days in the week, to supply the red currency for the traffic. On the 'middle passage,' the hands of Northern men swept the dead victims of their cruelty into the sea, from the deck of their slave ships. Consequently, Northern men landed and sold in the Southern States all the negroes from Africa imported in American vessels."

3. *Impacticable*: No such measure can be ordered or executed. The sentiment of the North would not now tolerate such laws—and this sentiment is becoming all the time more humane.

We heartily endorse the argument of Mr. Barritt so far as our own, and wish the holders of such views as Mr. Kinney's may all meet as able opponents. Let colonization go no farther than the spontaneous desire of bettering their condition or of doing good may induce individuals to volunteer to emigrate.

We entirely dissent from Mr. Barritt, however, in the opinion which he puts forth as follows:

"We do not believe that six of the sixteen free States could ever be persuaded to enact a bill offering to pay the passage, even, of such persons of color as might be disposed to emigrate to Africa of their own free will."

Why should the free States refuse so small a boon to those descendants of Africa among them who may ask to be replaced on her soil?

If the free States sweep Africa of her population, and inflicted upon her all the evils and wrongs so graphically set forth by Mr. Barritt, why can they not "be persuaded to enact a bill offering to pay the passage of such persons of color as might be disposed to emigrate to Africa of their own free will?"

Surely the claim of simple justice, such as this would be, ought not to be denied. If we forced them away from Africa, is it too much to restore to many as desire to be restored?

The real ground of refusal to enact such laws, hitherto, has been the conviction, that the mass of the free colored population not only did not desire to go back, but were unwilling that any should be aided. If, as may soon be the case, a spontaneous and extensive movement of free colored men should be developed—looking to an emigration to Africa—and an appeal be made by them to the States in which they reside, we confidently believe their petition "shall be received with favor, and an act for their aid passed almost unanimously.

Humanity, justice, and patriotism would concur to enforce such a claim for assistance.

REVIEW OF WILSON ON MISERERE.

THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN RELATION TO AFRICAN MISERERE. By Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

A pamphlet bearing the above title, "republished from the *Princeton Reporter*," has been handed to us by a friend, with a request that it may be noticed in the *Colonization Journal*.

We must confess to our surprise at some portions of the essay, while its general object of awakening a deeper interest in African Missions has our most hearty approval.

After briefly alluding to the magnitude of the field—its numerous population—the difficulties and dangers of the work, and the importance of the questions he is to discuss, the author states them as follows:

"What, then, is to be done? Can any other plan than the one now pursued be relied upon to accomplish the proposed work? In other words, can the spiritual regeneration which we know to be in the midst of this profound darkness, and extend its light and influence over the whole of these benighted and heathen lands, be effected from any other plan in this work, than the one which is now pursued? Is there any other kind of labor that can be substituted for that which is now employed in extending the Redeemer's kingdom among these people?"

Here we make our first complaint of the author. While he has not stated what plan is now pursued, he demands to know whether any other plan can be pursued. As we understand the history of the efforts and plans of our Church, colonization was the first plan adopted by it for reaching Africa with the Gospel. In the year 1810, the General Assembly passed a resolution, recommending the Colonization Society to the prayers and benefactions of all its Church, not only as calculated to benefit the free colored emigrants, but as an instrument to break down the slave-trade, and a means of diffusing the Gospel in Africa. And often, since it began to send white missionaries, it has reiterated the same sentiment.

Another plan proposed, and now being attempted by Dr. Livingston, is to awaken a spirit of industry among the Barotsi negroes of the upper valley of the Zambezi, by encouraging the culture of cotton, and thus preventing the slave-trade. Again, in this country and in Africa, several institutions have been endowed or planned, to educate and train young colored men for the benefit of Africa especially. At the very threshold of his discussion, the author was bound to have defined his meaning, and let his reader definitely know to what plan he referred in his question.

Again, we object to his mingling so many questions together as are contained in the quotation above made. The answer of one of these questions is not necessarily an answer to all or any other.

Who ever, for instance, made an affirmative reply to this question: "Are they (white men) to be exterminated from doing anything in this work, because it is attended with hardships and perils?" No Christian can claim exemption from the work, on account simply of hardships. Every Christian would scout such an idea. Yet it does not follow but that, for many reasons, colored men may be employed in this work chiefly. White men may judge that the millions of China, and Tartary, and Turkey, and Persia have a prior and higher claim, while so many of the African race already converted might be better employed in Africa.

But let us hear Mr. Wilson answer his own questions. First, he says: "The colonization scheme cannot do it." This is a clear proposition, and yet it is manifest Mr. Wilson mistakes its scope. All he says in explanation and support of it refers simply to Liberia. We object to this line of argument that it is quite too narrow.

Liberia does not exhaust the colonization scheme, any more than the feeble Missions at Corisco and Gaboon exhaust the Missionary scheme. Both schemes are capable of indefinite extension. If Liberia has no harbors, other Christian colonies can be located which will have them. If it is small, it can be enlarged. In one word, Yoruba, Gaboon, Corisco, and many other points, might advantageously be colonized, greatly to the advantage of the work of Christian Missions. To prove or assume the weakness of Liberia, does not sustain Mr. Wilson's proposition as announced.

We have, however, a yet greater objection to the remarks made in support of this proposition. We think they most unjustly and mistakenly exaggerate the weakness and defects of Liberia and its population. For instance, he states the number of natives with whom they are brought in contact at 100,000. We have no doubt 500,000 is much nearer the correct number.

His description of the Missionary is altogether too high-wrought. He quite overlooks the Scripture idea, that God useth the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. If none are fit for missionary but such as are competent to do the work he assigns, I fear not many even white men can be found. But Mr. Wilson well knows that, as soon as he himself arrived in Africa to do the missionary work, he formed a school of fifteen native boys, to train as *teachers* and *missionaries*. He did not expect them to be competent to meet the highest work. Could he not just as well, and with much more of health and strength, have taught a class of colored youth at Oxford, Pennsylvania, who would have been quite free from the superstitious and heathen social influences which the youth he trained necessarily felt?

And if Liberians are so utterly incompetent, why is every laborer there, with but one exception, taken from Liberia? Who is Father Simon Harris? Who is Edward Blyden? Who is Erskine? Who is McDonough?

The Gospel ministry is arduous enough to tax the powers of an angel, but God chose the fishermen of Galilee, as better instruments than the wisest Pharisee.

But not content with this charge of general incompetence, Mr. Wilson, as if fearing that some credit should remain for Liberia, crowns his work of depreciation as follows:

"More than this, the Liberians are regarded by all the missionary associations in this country who have had any experience in African Missions, as unworthy the proper subjects of missionary labor. Their times at such missionary money is actually laid out upon their selfish and corrupt lives, and the present time as upon other people of the same name on the face of the earth; and under the solemn conviction, that the part of them by which these expenses are made, that if kept doing so, there will be much more danger of the Liberians slipping back into the condition of their forefathers, than hope of their making the native to Christian civilization."

We are confounded to read this sentence. Mr. Wilson will probably long regret it. In our opinion, one more unjust and mistaken can scarce be quoted from any writer. Liberia in danger of relapsing into barbarism! Four times as much missionary money expended on their schools and churches as upon any other population of the same size on the face of the earth! And that, too, under a solemn conviction on the part of those by whom the appropriations are made, that a relapse into barbarism is imminent! Horrible! We shout it, and call for the proof!

Will Mr. Wilson inform us how much money is expended by Missionary Societies on the schools and churches of Liberia? Whether he includes the native population of heathen in his estimate of population? Will he inform us which of the Missionary Boards entertain the solemn conviction of the danger to which he refers? Does Mr. Wilson deny that the people of Liberia had good Christian churches before any missionary money was sent to Liberia? Will he deny that the missionaries themselves are chiefly Liberians—black men who are employed by these very Societies? Does he intend to say that these men would not remain Christians, unless paid by the Missionary Societies?

We admit that a great deal of money is expended by Missionary Societies in Liberia—but it is done to facilitate their work among the heathen, or else to strengthen their deconsecrated influence in this fruitful empire.

Indeed, we think under this latter impulse the Missionary Societies, in rivalry of one another, may have expended money unwisely and even profusely. There is such a thing as killing a man with kindness. The Missionary Societies would do well to devote their chief attention to the heathen, and devote more of the burden of sustaining their educational and religious institutions upon the Liberians than they have hitherto done. There have in some instances inflicted an injury by over kindness. I have no doubt that, as in former years, Anthony Williams, Esq. Johnson, Collin Tacey, John Reely, Lot Cary, and many others preached the Gospel with success, without any salary from a Missionary Board—no more, any others would continue to press the Gospel, if their missionary stipends were withdrawn.

We should feel and to think the managers of the Methodist and Episcopal and Presbyterian Missionary Boards had no better idea of the true condition of Liberia than would be convinced: as apprehension that it has a tendency to heathenism. It would be to convict them of gross ignorance. The friends of Liberia can produce a hundred heathen who have adopted civilized ideas and life through the influence of Liberia—where Mr. Wilson can point to one emigrant who has become a heathen or barbarian. But we deny in toto that any such "solemn conviction" exists, and can only wonder where Mr. Wilson imbibed such a notion.

Having sufficiently depreciated the capabilities of colonization, the author turns to a second substitute for his unexplained plan for converting Africa, via the "training of colored men for the African field in this country."

Seminaries of Learning.

The idea of educating the natives of establishing seminaries of learning in this country for the purpose of training men for the African field, has been a favorite project of the friends of the cause. The Ashmun Institute, recently established at Oxford, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, under the direction of the friends of the cause, promises more encouraging results, and if the plan contemplated by its founders is carried out, it will be a great blessing to the black population of this country. But to every other missionary result can be anticipated, so far as Africa is concerned. There will be a certain number of colored men in this country, who are educated, and who are capable of doing good in Africa. But it is not reasonable to expect that the African field, and that there will be a large number of colored men in this country, who are educated, and who are capable of doing good in Africa. But it is not reasonable to expect that the African field, and that there will be a large number of colored men in this country, who are educated, and who are capable of doing good in Africa.

What are we to understand by "an idea often entertained, but hitherto without any decided success?" Success is predicated of efforts, not of ideas. If, as we suppose, the writer alleges that many attempts to establish seminaries in this country, to train colored missionaries for Africa, have been without success, we ask for information as to when, and where.

In making this vague statement, the Ashmun Institute at Oxford, Pennsylvania, is referred to as "promising much more encouraging results." Here, again, the author perplexes us. To what other results does he refer, with which to compare those of the Ashmun Institute? If we read farther, even these "promising results" include "no very early or promising results so far as Africa is concerned." What results then are so promising? Why some "blessing to the black population of this country, if its founders' plans are carried out."

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to reconcile these sentences with one another, or with the facts. One would suppose that the Institute was chiefly and primarily intended to train young men for this country. This is not the fact. On the contrary, our memory is very distinct that in the circular of the committee, who were appointed by the New-Castle Presbytery to obtain a charter and funds for the Ashmun Institute, "providing preachers and teachers for the colored population in our own country" is the secondary and least important view of their plan—while their first, the grand idea was to prepare an agency for evangelizing Africa. And practically is not this already the result? Are not the two young men lately licensed by the New-Castle Presbytery, as the first fruits of the Ashmun Institute and earnest of its future, looking to Africa as their great field of labor? Yes, is not one of them from Liberia for the purpose of being educated for African missionary work? Mr. Wilson is mistaken in its early result, and intimates erroneously the objects of its founders.

Nor do we agree to the implied assumption, that for the work of translations and results of scholarly learning, whites alone are or can be competent, or that enough colored youth can be trained for the field. At the Fourah Bay Institute, Sierra Leone, there are a number of promising African youth training for missionary work, who are exercised in reading the Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, and reported quite proficient.

The Alexander High-school, at Monrovia, Liberia, is now taught by a black man, Mr. Edward Blyden, whose former teacher, Rev. D. A. Wilson, remarked of him, that he was a fine critical Greek and Latin scholar, and had developed a remarkable genius for languages. If one African has, in a few years, made such attainments under teachers—whose ill health often interrupted their labors, and less finally forced them to a reluctant abandonment of the field, what reason have we to doubt that hundreds of colored young men can be trained at Oxford of equal talent and promise, who would be competent for any proper foreign missionary work? We know none. We heartily wish that our Presbyterian Churches would look up pious colored youth, and at once place a class of fifty in this Institute with a direct view to the vast field so well described by the author.

On another point in the extract above made we take issue with the author: "Colored men, brought up and educated in this country, are liable to the same casualties in passing through the process of acclimation in Africa, that white men are."

We understand the author to assert, that colored men going to Africa from the United States encounter danger of death equally as much as white men.

meeting occurred on board the Regina Coeli? and have you knowledge of him (the President) having sent up the coast Captain Simon and Mr. Martin to come down to Robert and see him without delay? and do you remember the

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THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

At a recent meeting of the Rocky Creek Baptist Church, the following resolutions were passed, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, We have been credibly informed that a large body of native Africans are within our midst, and an effort is being made to spread their benighted superstitions among us;

Resolved, That we do not oppose the existence of slavery as a system, if it accords with the will of our Heavenly Father, who has said that God has given us, but we are willing to defend it with all the power that we possess;

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret, that a number of these native Africans are in the midst of us;

Resolved, That to bring untrained negroes from Africa, and

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been lecturing in favor of colored men doing something to break up the slave-trade, and spread Christianity in Africa.

To prevent his success, his opponents got up the cry of Colonization, which seemed to have been as potent as a cry of *Maid Dog*.

The blindness of the leaders of the free colored population can scarcely find a parallel unless in that of the advocates of the slave-trade in South Carolina.

In both cases, hate tends to produce blindness of mind:

MON. J. H. E. LATROBE.

The friends of Colonization were so highly pleased with the address of Mr. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, delivered at the annual meeting of that Society, in the Smithsonian Institute, that a resolution was passed urging him to repeat it in some of the large cities. We learn that it has already been repeated at Richmond, Virginia, and received with great favor. An effort will be made, and we hope with success, to secure a repetition of it in the Academy of Music, New-York, at an early day. We are sure the friends of Colonization, and of the colored race, will be glad to hear him.

Since the above was written Mr. Latrobe has been invited, and has consented, to deliver his address in the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, March 10th.

VERY LATE FROM LIBERIA.

By the "Exchange," which arrived at Philadelphia, Feb. 23, we have news to date of Dec. 29. The packet M. C. Stevens arrived at Monrovia, Dec. 24. Mr. Seys, the U. S. agent for recaptured Africans, found that ten deaths had occurred among the two hundred Echo slaves landed from the frigate Niagara, early that month; the others getting vigorous and happy. Mr. Seys seemed greatly pleased with the improvement made during his absence.

Mr. Seymour, who left the coast in March, and Pease in April, to find the Niger, had returned after penetrating nearly 400 miles. He will soon publish a report of his travels. It is rumored he has escaped with his life after great peril.

Mr. D. B. Warner, in a letter written on the 29th of December, says that the National Fair was then in progress in Monrovia, and, "and," says the writer, "it is far more interesting this year than it was last year, there being a greater number of articles exhibited, and of more utility."

Early in December, the Legislature of Liberia met in annual session, and by this arrival we have President Benson's fourth Annual Message.

We shall give it nearly complete in our next Number, and our readers will see that it gives no uncertain sound.

A census, a tariff, a repressive system, to counteract the lawless proceedings of French vessels—encouragement to agriculture—fidelity to the native population, are among the topics candidly and ably discussed by him.

We rejoice to see that the college building is to receive early attention, and that President Benson treats the subject so impartially. The fact that an act of the Legislature could be abstracted or lost from the files of the public archives, is quite unaccountable. Our readers will find letters from Rev. John Seys, Mr. Seymour, and notice that the former does Liberia much improved since he left there in 1857; while the latter is deeply impressed with the importance of new settlements to the east of Liberia, and decidedly favors the tendency to Yoruba.

On the whole, this arrival gives encouragement to all who hope for the success of Liberia.

AGENCIES.

THE most difficult of all subjects connected with the progress of benevolent operations, is that of agencies.

So numerous are the organized benevolent societies, and so urgent their claims to be heard, that the churches have inclined to confine their efforts to the strictly religious, and, to some extent, to those of their own denomination.

As a matter of duty, each pastor is urged to attend to all the boards or operations of the ecclesiastical body of which he is a member, and thus preclude the necessity of employing agents at all.

This state of affairs seems to render it absolutely necessary for the societies having no ecclesiastical connection, to employ and depend upon agents.

The Colonization Society, though appealing for voluntary aid to the pastors of the churches, whose resolutions in its favor first gave it existence, and have since secured for it much favor, have still deemed agents essential.

It is in contemplation, however, by the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, to make a trial for the ensuing year of the voluntary system, and employ no agents. Two of the agents whose services have been most successful and persevering, the Rev. Henry Connelly and Rev. William Mitchell, have made their last report, for the present at least, this month. They carry with them the kindest regard and high esteem, of the Board of Managers, and their faithful labors are fully appreciated.

We subjoin the letter of Mr. Connelly on resigning his office, and expressive of his confidence in the excellence of the colonization work.

WOODBORO, Feb. 12, 1858.

REV. J. B. FISKEY—Dear Sir—During the past year, a union between the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches was happily consummated by the organization of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

I consider this union as one of the fruits of God's Spirit poured out upon the churches.

I did what I could to promote and consummate this union. And now in the beginning of her labors and trials, willing, to take part with her, I wish, free from other engagements, to say to this united church, "here am I, send me."

You have now a goodly number of active, successful agents, in the noble work of African colonization.

Please, therefore, to tender to the Board at its next meeting, my resignation for the present.

If convenient, allow me to withdraw from your service either at the close of this month, or of the following month, March.

You will please accept for yourself, and present to our Board,

my cordial thanks for the confidence and friendship manifested towards me since the commencement of my service.

You will also oblige me by presenting through your journal, my unfeigned thanks to the mothers, elders, wardens, deacons, stewards, trustees, fathers, mothers, brethren, and sisters of the churches among whom I have been making my annual visits during the past seven years, for their repeated and multiplied kindnesses.

And for the preservation of my life and health, the favor shown to me by the people, and for the success attending my feeble labors, I acknowledge my entire indebtedness to the Lord, who takes care of all those who "are strangers and sojourners as all our fathers were." He stirred up the spirit of the people to be kind to me, and bountiful to the cause, which I pleaded among them.

This cause unites in action statesmen of different political creeds, and Christians of various denominations. It peacefully separates the colored from the white man, and puts the former in a condition where he becomes equal to the latter, in the exercise of all the natural and inalienable rights of man. It encourages emancipation. It promotes education among the colored people in Africa and this country. It stops the slave-trade on the African coast. It introduces, by means of enterprising Christian colored men, all the blessings of Christian civilization among the bleeding, self-destroying millions of their own fatherland.

It will outlive all the false charges and bitter persecutions which can be brought against it.

It will find advocates and emigrants in every State and territory of our growing country. It will call forth Legislative enactments in its favor, in our land, and new colonies on the mighty rivers and sunny coasts of Africa.

It will live and prosper when you and I shall have finished our course on earth; when our bodies shall be asleep in the grave, and our spirits with God who gave them.

That much peace and prosperity may be enjoyed by our Board in all their deliberations and labors, and that you, dear brother, may have great success in your work, is the prayer of your humble servant,

H. CONNELLY.

ORDINATION TO THE MINISTRY.

We have a communication from Liberia, giving a particular account of the proceedings of the Presbytery of Western Africa, at its sessions held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October, for the examination of Mr. Edward Bylden, of the Alexander High School, with a view to ordination.

If our room allows, we intend to give it a full insertion in the April Number, meantime remarking that after a very protracted and thorough trial he was unanimously admitted to the ministry. Meantime three young colored men of the Ashmun Institute, who were so honorably licensed last winter, have been accepted by the Presbyterian Missionary Board, and will sail for their field of labor in Africa, in the packet M. J. Stevens, early in May. We may expect to see them in New-York, to present the claims of Africa to the colored churches before their departure.

Surely Ethiopia is not forgotten of God, and her children in America are listening to her cry for help.

DAY-DOWN IN AFRICA.

We have read with much interest this history of the Episcopal Mission in Liberia.

The author, Mrs. Anna Scott, has made a valuable contribution to the history of that insipid work of Christian civilization, which is in progress—for the elevation of poor Africa. We think no Christian heart will fail to be affected with gratitude, and animated with new courage by its perusal.

The narrative of revivals—of extensive changes of heathen population to Christianity—of the active and successful co-operation of native converts with Bishop Payne and his fellow-laborers, are interesting, and add another illustration that not by might, nor by power, but by God's Spirit, does the truth prevail.

The weak things of this world confound the mighty. We could fill our columns with interesting extracts, but prefer to refer our readers to the volume of 800 pages octavo for sale at No. 11 Bible House, Astor Place.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN.

A Monthly Octavo of 32 pages, under the title of the *Anglo-African*, edited by Thomas Hamilton, of 48 Beekman street, was commenced with this year, and we have already received three Numbers. It discusses in an able manner the condition past and present, and the future prospects, of the colored population of the United States. Such intellectual efforts, affording scope for the aspiring free colored population, deserve patronage; and we heartily hope the Magazine will be well supported. We do not expect to agree with all the views which may be presented in it, but heartily wish it success. Thus far the articles are good specimens of thought and composition.

If its scope were enlarged to include the interests of the colored race in Africa and the whole world, we should anticipate better results, than under its present limited relation to the descendants of Africa in the United States.

COTTON IN AFRICA.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:—From the remarks in your paper of the 15th inst., the English Journals are indulging in some very agreeable anticipations of getting all their cotton in a few years from Africa, instead of the United States.

This is a very harmless anticipation to indulge in, and will have no one, but is not likely to be realized. Our Southern States are the great cotton-producing country for Europe, and will remain so, at least during the present century; they have the requisites of capital, skill, and energy—and climate and soil.

England was very sanguine many years ago about getting her supply of cotton in India, but it ended in an acknowledged failure. The English manufacturers preferred the American cotton. The African hobby of the present day for their supply of cotton is not likely to be more successful.

Observer has expressed right opinions, but incidentally his article may bear a wrong impression.

While the Southern States will, doubtless, long continue the chief producers of cotton, and England will be glad to purchase of them, the valleys of the Zambesi and Niger rivers, in Africa, may become very large producers, and thus prevent a monopoly

of this article so indispensable to the comfort of the world. By option culture in Africa, profitable employment will be afforded her population, and thus the evils of the slave-trade be repressed, and the benefits of our Christian civilization and free institutions be conferred upon her.

AN APPEAL.

The fact, that an application is made for the passage to Africa in the Society's ship M. C. Stevens, of one hundred and seven-ton slave, generally destined by their proprietors to freedom in Liberia, for whose removal and support but little can be supplied by those who confer upon them the great gift of freedom, makes appeal for early and increased contributions to this Society. Will our friends every where liberally and at once respond to this appeal?—*Africa's Repository*.

LIBERIA.

CLAY ASHLAND, Nov. 16th, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND:—I think the agricultural part of the population seem to be making some progress in the sugar business; there is more Sugar Cane planted on the river this year than has been planted any previous year. There are the Coopers—they have a large quantity, and also Anderson; and, not only they, but the people generally, seem to be bending in that line of business. I am happy to say that while the people seem to be busy in agriculture, the Lord is also doing his work among us. There is a great reformation going on now in Clay Ashland; eleven joined the Church last Sabbath, and there are a great many more yet crying for mercy.

LATER FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence has reached the office of the American Colonization Society, dated Monrovia, the 1st of January. Mr. Seymour had returned from an exploration to the distance of nearly four hundred miles into the interior, and was about to publish his report. The Rev. John Seys, Government Agent for re-captured Africans, and so well known for his missionary labors in Africa, writes as follows:

MONROVIA, (LIBERIA) Dec. 30, 1858.

—We had a very short and pleasant passage. The Stevens is a fine sailer, and a noble sea boat. In three weeks, from the day we left Cape Henry, we made St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, and then light winds and calm seas arrested our progress, and it took eleven days more to reach Sierra Leone. Still, however, making the voyage in thirty-two days, which is an unusual amount of good time.

On Sunday, Dec. 19th, we made Grand Cape Mount, and after a pleasant day, Divine service being held twice, we crept up with a light breeze, a full bright moon, and a cloudless sky over us, and cast anchor at 9 P. M. You may imagine my surprise, my most agreeable surprise, when next morning very early, on going upon deck, I saw now plainly what I could but very indistinctly perceive the night before—a town, a rural settlement, with its acres and scores of neat, though rudely built cottages, with their gardens and young fruit trees, scattered all over the hillside, and with the noble Resolute in the midst, forming one of the many prominent durable monuments of the inseparable bond of good done to the African race by means of the American Colonization Society.

To me who had gone to that forest in September, 1856, traversed it again and again, marked out the site for the Resolute, saw it almost completed, and the people under my care, the pioneer band, measurably occupying it, and then leaving for other work assigned to me this town of five hundred in habitants, covering the beautiful slopes of that mountain, a town with its schools, places of worship, and a contented, happy people, the effect was indescribable. The change was as if wrought by magic. No, I will take that back, and exclaim, "What hath the Lord wrought!" Instead of exclaiming about what has not been done in two short years, I am rejoiced beyond measure at what has been accomplished; and while I had opportunity afforded me to move around, see the people at their homes, eat and drink with them, find out their condition, I have come to the deliberate conclusion—the evil reports of two or three dissatisfied ignorant slaves notwithstanding—that you have a fine flourishing settlement in Africa, that by all means it ought to be sustained; that it is healthy, and will prove in the end one of the finest portions of this Republic.

On arriving here (at Monrovia), on the 24th of December, I was received, as usual, with the utmost cordiality and kindness, and appointed as agent of the United States Government for re-captured Africans, a regard with universal approval. I called on his Excellency President Benson immediately, and was kindly received by him, and in an official correspondence held since our interview, my commission has been duly recognized, and accredited, at the seat of government of this Republic.

The National Fair was being held on our arrival. Instead of a Crystal Palace they had one much more appropriate, a building made entirely of native material, bamboo floor and sides, and the roof covered nearly with the palm thatch. I obtained a season ticket, and mingled in the throng, to examine the evidences of improvement. I was surprised beyond all anticipation, and scarcely realize where I was. I cannot enumerate the amount of cash done, but I was truly gratified with every department. The specimens of sugar cane cannot be excelled in the West Indies, save in the island of Trinidad.

Socks made of the silk of the great silk cotton tree of the Tropics, is decidedly a triumph of Liberian ingenuity. Never did I believe that the short fibre of the article could possibly be spun or woven; but the daughters of Liberia have done it. Gunpowder made here, made by a native Liberian, arrested my attention. Beautiful furniture made of the superior woods of their forests, claimed admiration from all. But I can only mention without commenting upon, the tools manufactured here, the superior iron ore, the cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, corn-meal, arrow root, yams, eddoes, and many more—all giving indisputable evidence of the great fertility of the soil, of the onward rapid march in the improvement of the people of Liberia, and of the growing fact that those who labor in their advancement in the arts and sciences, or any other good thing, do not labor in vain!

Of the two hundred re-captured Africans who were landed here, ten have since died. As they were very much emaciated on arriving at this port, the commander of the Niagara, in consultation with your agent here, concluded it best to land the entire party at this place. They have been well housed in the Society's large and commodious Resolute, and every attention paid them, and everything done to promote their welfare, by Mr. Dennis, the Representative of the Colonization Society, and your faithful physician, Dr. Roberts. I have visited them several times, and then called together, addressed them by means of an interpreter, and held them to the exercise among them. They are cheerful and contented, have improved wonderfully, and but few show the remains of that emaciation to which they were previously reduced.

Your indefatigable agent here, after some official correspondence with his Excellency President Benson, decided upon carrying out the instructions of the Executive Committee, and in conformity with the officially expressed views of President Benson, your agent will send to Bassa twenty-five of the re-captives, the same number of the complement going to Robertsport, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas. This determination of Mr. Dennis I

most fully concurred in, my advice, and in order to facilitate and aid in carrying out these measures, I signified my willingness to accompany these unfortunate Africans to their respective places of destination, and see them myself put in possession of their land. I received from Mr. Dennis a captain's settlement in Monrovia, and Mr. Dennis was pleased to accept my professional services to go with them.

I am very anxious to visit Careyburg, and see for myself the improvements there, and deliver the medals to the two lads which the Society put in my charge for presentation. I will also see the source from which our little settlement in Monrovia is progressing, and giving evidence that a good and wise Providence directed in its location.

I am, with the highest esteem, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN SEYS.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE LIBERIAN, ENGLAND.

A RECENT arrival from Liberia brought the subjoined communication from the Rev. George A. Seymour (colored), formerly of Hartford, Conn., but for the last twenty years a citizen of the flourishing African Republic.

Mr. Seymour had lately returned from an exploratory tour of the country east of Liberia. He reports the natives as robust in appearance, industrious, intelligent, ingenious, and very peaceable. The soil is stated to be exceedingly productive, water pure and cool; timber and stone suitable for building are plentiful, and iron ore exists in vast quantities.

MONROVIA, January 2d, 1859.

TO MR. COFFINER:—I am greatly indebted to you for the care that you manifest in keeping me so well supplied with American news, and particularly as you enclosed a copy of Mr. Benjamin Coates' neat work on Cotton Culture in Africa. It is in the hands of several individuals; and I hope each one will consider it as a token of the highest regard for our present and future interest. His arguments are so plain and convincing as to leave no ground of doubt as to the feasibility of our becoming a cotton-growing community. I have great hopes that the gentle embrace of necessity will incline our citizens to attend well to that article, and my hopes are founded on the fact that the great question of cotton has been recently settled, as evinced by our National Fair, which closed five days ago, in which section held a conspicuous place as to quality and quantity. This is proof positive that in a little time our citizens will be above the necessity of applying for foreign goods.

It is needless for me to remind you that the interior of the year of Liberia is a cotton-growing region. I have seen the natives engaged in the culture of cotton, and protected from the slave catchers and sellers, and the cotton will be a demand for the staple in proportion to the number of her population. I hope the Niger settlement question will increase in interest among our brethren in the American Union, for it presents a vast field of labor, from which great good must result to the African race. What would be better than for each of them to have a delivery in coming to Liberia, to solicit the aid of some State to establish them on its banks? They can but begin to think, for it is as clear as noon-day that God intends the redemption of Africa with her own children, and we should make encroachments upon the coast and inland as fast as time will allow, and this being an age of progress, we should not be behind the times. I feel gratified that some of the leading characters among our people in the United States are giving the matter a candid thought. The interior presents the most hopeful features for future greatness, for there the true dignified African character is met with. You have not the trouble to make the same, only to polish him. We can add our citizenship in a few years a mighty host of freemen who have never learned or acknowledged a superior; an important item in the case of a good citizen of a republican government. Therefore, whoever will begin the work in the interior, will cause a sound in the bloody war-whoop which will beget a hope that Africa is about to attain the purpose of universal peace. Such individuals must be recognised as benefactors to the oppressed in every land.

I hope the American Church will devise some plan for united effort in Africa, and, if possible, employ colored laborers in the field. The African can be approached by one of similar hue and sentiment, better than by the one who he knows has a striking resemblance to the foreign slave; and no one will dispathe but the African will hasten to his brother with gladness, as soon as a little knowledge is imparted. Believe me, esteemed sir, Your humble and old servant, GEORGE A. SEYMOUR.

From the Colonization Herald.

By the arrival of the President Benson, at Baltimore, intelligence from Liberia, to the 15th of November, has been received.

The following communication of Rev. John Day, one of the oldest, most worthy, intelligent, and reliable citizens of the African Republic, presents unusual interest and encouragement. Mr. Day is a colored missionary of the Baptist Church, and has devoted himself for twenty-five years to the improvement of his people, and of enlightening and Christianizing the heathen of Africa.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, November 13, 1858.

HONORED SIR:—I have received many favors from some known hand, and now, with unfeigned gratitude, and a sense of your kindness, acknowledge the receipt of the excellent papers sent me. I was much pleased with, of which your letter breathed towards this unhappily was the wretched religious and civil condition of it which first prompted me to the study of theology. As an incubus, weighed me down. I studied, as you have said, with which that little ability, I have preached to thousands of the heathen, and have taught hundreds to read God's word, and have baptized nearly one hundred natives. Now I stand on the verge of Jordan. Looking back, I find much to regret; looking forward, I see a bright immortality—not earned, but cheerfully given. Twenty-four years of this exposure have brought me very low. Still I teach and preach to colonists, and am waiting till my change comes.

I have written these lines, because you evince an interest in me and my work. I have been much pleased to see your fine ship, the Niagara, in our harbor, with recaptives, returned to their native land, so magnanimously provided for. I am proud of the United States, and glory in an act of which I can speak in high praise. We are, as it were, in the midst of nations, and have frequent social intercourse with their great men, who know well the virtues of their own land. Poor Liberia has nothing of its own to boast; so I place my head under the eagle, and find talk among its feathers. We are now passing through a money crisis. I suppose people will all Liberty a failure. But, dear sir, don't despair. Liberia is a child of American benevolence and God's adoption. As many as he loves he rebukes as chastens. A little while ago we were in a fearful proximity to famine. Now we are overwhelmed in plenty. Whoever will notice the vicissitudes of Liberia from its commencement until now, will perceive a most extraordinary benevolence at work. Ethiopia is stretching its hands in prayer and praise to its benefactors, and be exalted. And Africa, and colonization are to perform

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. FINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. FINNEY.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

Mr. Benson accompanied his parents to Liberia in 1838. His education was such as the common schools of Liberia afford. At fifteen years of age he became a clerk in the Store, and winning the confidence of all, he soon became a merchant, a large coffee raiser, an owner of the Legislature, and at his second President of the non competitor.

His graces of diction and composition, but more important, evidences of a sincere and not afraid to point out the errors of the Legislature, and at his second President of the non competitor.

NT BENSON'S MESSAGE

LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.

DECEMBER, 1858.

Senate and House of Representatives:—
unfeigned gratitude to the Father of all nations for the day for the purpose of making my annual communication of the state of our public affairs, as well as of recommending public measures, I am able to say that though we have not been exempt during the last year from such perplexing incidents as are common to nations, yet we have manfully shared largely in the blessings dispensed by His bountiful hand.

GENERAL REPLY.

The seasons have been very regular; the crops—excepting those blighted by the salt winds within the vicinity of the sea coast in the County of Maryland—have been unusually large and diversified; the camwood and palm-oil trade has exceeded the expectations entertained the preceding year; our foreign relations, with one exception, both tranquil and satisfactory; we have been blessed to a great extent with peace within our borders, and though, in common with other nations of the earth, we have felt the monetary depression, yet to the reflective, to those of enlightened, patriotic, and liberal minds, this very depression, though a great inconvenience, will ever be regarded as a blessing in disguise. It has had the effect, to a very encouraging degree, of causing our citizens to search out and look to those springs of independent subsistence which lie within our own naturally Heaven-favored country.

RELATIONS WITH NATIVE TRIBES.

There were several matters introduced at your last session which received your concurrence, and for the carrying out of which appropriation was duly made; but for reasons partly beyond my control, as well as those of a prudential nature, I have not succeeded in carrying them out. Among these I will mention my desired and intended visit to Garroway, for adjustment, either by pacific or coercive means, of the long standing difficulties between the Nifias and Podels, who, though not actively engaged in war, nevertheless obstruct intercourse, and stagnate the trade, to a considerable degree. The departure of the Lark for England for repairs, leaving us without suitable *Cannu* guards, and facilities for travelling, the difficulties growing out of the recapture of the Regina Cœli in our waters, and the tedious correspondences and business connected with them, making my presence in this city very necessary nearly the whole year, have been the means most painfully frustrating my cherished purpose of visiting the various settlements of our several Counties, and several points along the coast during the year, and of my carrying out several objects that were so very accordant with both legislative and executive policy. I am happy to say, however, that notwithstanding this—excepting the admirable and deleterious effect produced by the so-called emigration system—which invariably engenders within our jurisdiction war, kidnapping, and consequently a breach of the laws of God and of all Christian nations—peace, and respect for our laws among the aborigines, have been remarkably preserved. And though the influences of our Christian and civilized example have not extended as rapidly and as effectually among them as we have desired, yet it is both gratifying and encouraging to us to know by incontrovertible evidence, that the benign influences of our Christianity and civilization are being made annually from their ranks, while the greater part of those living within fifty miles of our settlements are manifestly assimilating themselves to our manners and customs; and their confidence in us and respect for our laws and institutions are correspondingly increasing; and if the Divine blessing shall continue to rest hereafter upon the great Colonization enterprise in the prosecution of its philanthropic work amidst oppositions and discouragements—if there be no abatement in the wondrous zeal of the Missionary Societies operating in this country, and if Liberia will keep its due and responsibility prominently in view, there will be no shadow of doubt that the great and I may say one of the leading objects contemplated in the organization of the great Colonization enterprise, viz., the civilization and christianizing of this vast moral waste, will in due time be consummated.

JAM LAY AT CAPE MOUNT.

In a special message at your last session, I requested that you

would by law define and proclaim the area of reservation to be made as the corporate bounds of the city of Robertsport; in order that in laying off the contiguous surplus lands into a farming district, the wishes and views of the Legislature might not be deranged with regard to that settlement. In the absence of any definite action by the Legislature on that subject—being urged thereby by the urgent necessity that the inhabitants of that settlement be placed in possession of their lands as speedily as possible, I instructed the Surveyor early this year to commence laying off farmlands (beginning immediately beyond a line which is parallel to, and three miles distant from, the street fronting the receptacle, and lying between that building and the bay or harbor. Many of the inhabitants of Robertsport express a wish that the area reserved as its corporate bounds be diminished from three to one mile square, so as to increase at once the quantity of farm lands in that vicinity, and the facilities for reaching them. I shall be pleased to carry out any wish you may express on that subject.

In the month of March, 1857, I made a visit to Cape Mount, and ascended the bay about twenty miles—which, as you are, to doubt, aware, makes an indentation of twenty odd miles from the line of sea coast—selected on its northern base, commencing about six miles from Robertsport, a line tract of land to be laid off in a farming district; it runs along the north bank of said bay about ten miles, extending inward indefinitely. I spent nearly two days in traveling over and examining that tract of land, and found it in every respect well adapted to agriculture, and in every respect well adapted to the wishes and views of the Legislature on that subject.

The native Chiefs expressed a desire that it be occupied at once, and I feel a desire almost amounting to anxiety that it be occupied as a farming district as soon as prudence shall dictate such a course as proper; for you will, no doubt, agree with me, that, next to a sufficient successful force for self-protection, and the suppression of the wretched cupidity of the natives, it is of importance that the proper regard be had to the moral, industrial, and to some degree the intellectual qualities of the founders and inhabitants of all our interior settlements, especially among a people like the Vays, who are intellectually in advance of any of the indigenous tribes of this country from which they are derived—without which regard this Government would be involved in almost interminable trouble and expense growing out of difficulties imprudently brought about with the aborigines. And though a suitable community for the formation of that farming settlement can be selected from Robertsport, yet to do so at present would be to improperly weaken that settlement in every respect. These facts suggest as the most prudent course for the present, that as many settlers as are disposed should take their farm lands on the Cape and contiguous plains; and those who are not disposed to draw elsewhere than in the contemplated farming settlement, can find a sufficiency of public land in the vicinity of Robertsport to cultivate for the present.

CARNEYBURGH AND NEW ROAD.

I made a visit to the new interior settlement of Carneyburgh early in February of this year, which was commenced and for several months was so very ably and successfully prosecuted under the supervision (as a special agent) of the Rev. John Bays, the tried and staunch friend of our country and race; and I am happy to report that this settlement, though only a few months old, has the capability of that section of country to sustain many efforts of a farming population. Nor was I less gratified with the evidence I there had before me of the perseverance of its enterprising founder, as well as of Hon. J. H. Paxton who succeeded him in the Agency, and holds the general Superintendency under a Commission from the Government.

Though the distance of that settlement from the sea board, is a direct line forming a right angle with the coast line, will, when accurately ascertained, scarcely exceed sixteen miles, which is much less than is generally supposed—such mistakes, however, owing to the very serpentine course of the native footpaths, and the large and not unfrequently dense growth of the forests, it is difficult for any one to estimate correctly. The settlement has so far to a satisfactory extent secured the object contemplated in its formation, the immigrants sent out there having up to the present, with little exception, acclimated so very successfully—this fact, so long as it holds good, should be regarded as of paramount importance to the settlement. The settlement, however, lacks facilities for transportation; and until these facilities be provided, the operations of the Society in that direction will of necessity be expensive; and the inhabitants will labor under great disadvantages. The Society has appropriated an amount to assist in the construction of a road down to White Plains; and the people in the several corporate capacities ought to contribute, either by labor or money, to supply the deficiency. Contrasted with a good road, as far as travel is by team. The present Superintendent, following the commendable example of the founder of the settlement, has cultivated and maintained a friendly feeling and good understanding with the natives in that vicinity.

INTERIOR SETTLEMENT AT DARSA.

I received last June a copy of Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, passed at their last annual meeting, providing for the immediate formation of the interior settlement long ago contemplated in Bassa County, which had been defeated if not supplanted by the formation of the settlement of Carneyburgh; and in the letters received at the same time from Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, I was informed that advertisements had been made for a good road, and a sufficient number to be given in to constitute a proper company before the sailing of the *Packet* last Spring, so that directions might be given for preparations to be made for their reception and accommodation on their arrival in the Fall Expedition; but it is said that up to the sailing of the *Stevens* last May no names had been received. It is an enterprise, however, in which, I learn by letters, the New-Jersey, New-York, and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies feel much interest, and I feel sure that their efforts will not be abated until their long cherished desire is honorably consummated. I wrote fully and encouragingly on the subject to the Corresponding Secretary by the last *packet*, but yet remains to be seen on the arrival of the next *packet* what progress is being made.

INTERIOR SETTLERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

The fact is, we need, and should have as soon as is practicable, at least one good interior settlement in each county of this Republic; and this Government should by all justifiable means encourage their establishment as speedily and permanently as possible. It is a blind policy to retain or encourage any more of our immigrants to remain on or near the seaboard than are necessary for the protection of the seaboard communities. They should by all means be encouraged to go back in approximation to the heart of this Republic and of this Continent; their longing eyes and aspirations should be independently turned away from the seaboard, and concentrated in the interior of our American coast, but from the country of their birth lying beyond the great

Atlantic, unless turned thitherward in quest of a market for the superabundance of their products of agriculture and of art—or affectionately in remembrance of a dear relative remaining behind the high seas, or in contemplation of the condition of millions of our race (bondsmen or the nominally free) dwelling there.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

I regret to have to state that within the last nine months no progress has been made in the erection of the College buildings. Your perfect knowledge of the cause of the suspension of operations supersedes the necessity of my advertisement to it in detail. Justice to the administration, however, seems to require that further explanations than those contained in my last annual message, be now given of the cause of executive action in making the appropriation of land, and for the recommendation made to the Legislature.

CHARGE OF SITE.

I thus notified you of the said affair, as early as in December, 1856, of the materials for the College buildings, and that upon examination by the trustees of the original site selected for their erection on the hundred acres granted in the vicinity of Clay-Ashland, they decided its unappropriateness, owing to a large swamp said to be a nuisance to it; and that I had, by request of the trustees, solicited that another appropriation of land be made, on which a suitable site might be selected for its erection; and that the action of the Legislature upon the application, not having been satisfactory to the trustees, they subsequently determined to erect it within the corporation of Monrovia; and that in order to expedite and facilitate its erection, so as to save the material of the trustees, I had awarded them the responsibility of making a grant of twenty acres within this corporation, with the hope that you would increase the area to one hundred acres.

WHY HE GAVE A PROMISE OF A NEW SITE.

I did not particularize on the subject in my last message, because I deemed it unnecessary; not anticipating the difficulties that have since arisen respecting the place of its erection. But some of the litigious discussions had, and explanations given on the subject during this year, having been such—though perhaps not intended—as tended to cause an erroneous view to be taken of the trustees, and to render him chargeable with indecision and inconsistency, implied if not expressed, it becomes now necessary in vindication of my official reputation—especially as this whole matter will, no doubt, form a part of the history of Liberia—that I should give a succinct explanatory statement of the ground of executive action, as well as of the controversy involved.

The notwithstanding and litigation during the year, which resulted in sustaining an injunction during the erection of the College in the Corporation of Monrovia, have originated, so far as I have been able to understand, from the following cause. Let. An ignorance on the part of some, until litigation had progressed considerably in the year, of the existence of the law which I had said to locate it at Clay-Ashland. I had, however, been aware of the existence of a law, dated that it positively fixed its location at Clay-Ashland as contended for by the Plaintiffs. I am free to confess that I was ignorant of the existence of the law which has since been judicially determined as fixing its location at Clay-Ashland, until litigation had considerably progressed. Major Erskine, who compiled the laws in 1837, and for this purpose had free access to the archives of State, was more than once particularly instructed by me to make diligent research in the State Department for the Act that was rumored had passed some years previously, incorporating the College. I judged from the reading of the caption of an Act, to wit: "An additional Act respecting the College," found in 1837, that it was inserted in 1855, that unless repealed, there must have been a previous or original Act incorporating or pertaining to the College, to which the additional Act was but an adjunct. But Major Erskine reported to me more than once, while he was prosecuting his work of compilation, that he also diligent inquiry for days, he found no trace of it. I also diligent inquiry in person, to ascertain if there was an Act in existence, and that it was inserted in the new compilation in case it had either been omitted in the previous compilation, or had passed subsequently to it; failing in the object of my inquiry, as had been the case with the compiler in the object of his research in the State Department, I very reasonably concluded that if ever such an Act had passed, it had been repealed or abrogated. Hence, my application to me by a committee from the trustees of the College, and subsequently by the President of the same, for a grant of land to be made within this corporation for that purpose, the latter gentleman having informed me, upon inquiry, that he knew the law in Liberia that said grant would be in violation of; and that in the absence of express legislative action, the Executive had always made conditional grants of land to religious, educational, or other benevolent institutions—which I knew to be a fact as well as perfectly consistent—I assumed the responsibility, as stated in my last annual message, of making a grant of twenty acres in this corporation, recommending its increase to one hundred acres, which, under the circumstances, I would feel fully justified in doing again.

DEFECTIVE COMPILATION OF THE LAW.

Under the aforesaid circumstances, I promised to grant a deed for the twenty acres. But the House of Representatives having refused to confirm the grant upon the ground, as they say, of its having been made ignorantly of a law still unrepealed, having passed six years ago, fixing its location at Clay-Ashland, which error resulted from the omission of the law in the compilation made in 1855, a year after its passage, and an injunction having been declared by plaintiffs against the trustees, founded upon the declaration that there was a law somewhere existing fixing its location in the vicinity of Clay-Ashland, which law is said to be found published in a number of the *Liberia Herald*, issued early in 1852, agreeing, as it is said, with an interlined bill found among some rubbish papers; there, together with a reference to the laws of the Legislature, and to a number of the *African Repository*, in which the Act was published, the Executive is said to be decided by His Honor the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarterly Sessions for this county, as sufficiently corroborative and conclusive to sustain the injunction, it was not reasonable to suppose that I would presume, under such circumstances, to so far willfully come in collision with legislative and judicial action in the premises, as to grant a deed, the proceeds of which was made under circumstances induced by omission over which I had no control, and of which I had no knowledge.

RECOMMENDS A SPEEDY DECISION.

Justice, truth, and candor alike demand that those explanatory statements be made in vindication of my public and private reputation from an implied if not expressed imputation of indecision, inconsistency, and instability, which erroneous impressions could not otherwise than obtain in the absence of these full explanations. Having made these explanations, I have nothing left to add or recommend, than to solicit such early and prompt action on the subject, as will secure its immediate erection upon

the most suitable site. Respect for, and gratitude to, the noble-hearted donors and friends of the enterprise dwelling in foreign lands should inspire us with this feeling and determination. You are now equally, if not more competent than I am to judge of the most suitable site. I feel sanguine, therefore, if you are satisfied that the original site at Clay-Ashland is unfit, and that the site in this corporation, on which its erection has been commenced, possesses superior advantages to any that have been offered up the river, you will not hesitate to legislate and continue its erection here, which would be a great saving of expense. I hope a spirit of conciliation will generally pervade, and that it will in a special manner influence your action on that subject, so that the cherished desires of our benevolent and magnanimous friends abroad, as well as that of every true patriot in Liberia, may be realized as speedily as the nature of the case will possibly admit.

DONATION TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY FROM J. B. COLLINS, OF NEW-YORK.

On the arrival of the M. C. Stevens last voyage, I received from the New-York State Colonization Society through the Rev. J. B. Finney, their Corresponding Secretary, a lot of fine books for the Liberia College—donated by Mr. Collins of New-York, which I have safely delivered into the possession of the President of the College. I also continue to receive each year from Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, valuable contributions of books to our public libraries.

AGRICULTURE PROSPEROUS IN SOME COUNTIES.

I am happy to be able to inform the Legislature that the agricultural interests of the Republic, especially in the counties of Montserrat and Grand Bassa, were never more prosperous and encouraging; and the approximation of the country to what may be considered a permanent basis was never greater in the annals of Liberia.

NATIONAL FAIR AND PREMIUMS.

The national fair of 1857 has greatly contributed this year to intelligent industrial efforts. And if it is continued annually, as provided by law, and the proper influence is exerted in its favor, as all intelligent patriots will do, it will be the means of bringing about a complete revolution and reform in the industrial departments of the nation, which will increasingly bless the country with peace and prosperity.

From the Rev. Dr. A. Wilson, Principal of the Alexander High School, and Mrs. L. H. Sigourney of Connecticut, United States of America, I received last year five dollars each, contributed in the way of prize. And by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, a resolution has been recently passed, and a copy communicated to me, nobly appropriating the sum of \$25 or \$120 per annum for four years, for the four best and most satisfactory samples of cotton raised in Liberia each year; the four appropriate medals to be awarded annually as second-class prizes; all which, in the name of the generous donors, I will take pleasure in awarding to the meritorious.

H. B. M. Government, in furtherance of the very laudable object of cotton cultivation in Liberia, kindly sent out gratuitously to this Government, near the close of spring, ten barrels of superior cotton seed, which, unfortunately, arrived about six weeks too late for the proper planting season; the seed, however, is preserved, and will be used the ensuing season, when the settlement will be made as to its superiority. To the several qualities of our native cotton.

Our citizens have made an encouraging commencement at it this year, as also has there been an increase in the cultivation of cane, coffee, and other staples; and, from indications, we are led to believe that the increase will be greater the ensuing year. Small exportations of those products of their farms commenced this year, which, if properly encouraged by our merchants, there is not a shadow of doubt of their increase annually.

A NEW CENSUS IN PROGRESS.

I have caused the Census of the Republic, exclusive of such aborigines as do not live in our settlements—with such statistics as are prescribed by law—to be taken this year; which I purpose having printed at an early day as possible.

DUTY TO ELEVATE THE NATIVE TRIBES.

By reference to my annual message to the Legislature at the session commencing December, 1856, you will perceive therein that I specially invited the attention of the Legislature to the fact of the House of Representatives having passed a resolution appropriating to the Government for adjudication of their numerous misunderstandings and for protection, and the great expense to which the Government is subjected annually, in complying with their numerous requests. I also expressed regret that, for lack of means, the humane provision for their improvement, contained in the 6th Article of our Constitution, could not be effectually carried out. I recommended that a light direct tax be levied on them to assist in defraying the expenses incurred by virtue of their relations to us.

In fact, the improvement of our aboriginal population; their social, moral, religious, civil and intellectual elevation, are subjects to which your attention has not only been frequently and urgently invited, and discussed by the Legislature in nearly all their sittings, but subjects on which the Legislature have so far taken and consummated action, as that a bill on more than one occasion, embodying their views and making provision, so far as was then deemed justifiable, passed one branch of the Legislature and attained to a second reading in the other. It is, therefore, very gratifying to know, that that great principle of duty, as embodied in the aforesaid Article of our Constitution, has long since and all opportunities to claim both executive and legislative solicitude; and I am further pleased to notice that the subject is awakening increasing interest and solicitude among our citizens in private and social circles; and that in almost every public assembly of late the subject is alluded to and discussed in earnest and eloquent strains.

THE LEGISLATURE WARNED NOT TO MAKE A DIFFERENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR LINDA, REFUSING TO ENLARGE THE LATTER.

And I am happy to be able to say, that since the introduction of the subject to the Legislature two years ago, I have received written and verbal messages from several native Chiefs, who have by some means learned the purpose and object of the recommendation—expressive of their cordial approval of the measure as being in perfect accordance with benevolence and justice, and assuring me that they stood ready to cheerfully comply with any moment with such a reasonable arrangement as might be made. The fact is, I have not had, for the last six or eight years, any serious fears of the existence of insurmountable difficulties in the way of assimilating, in due time, the manners and customs of our aboriginal population to those of civilized life, and of bringing them, within a reasonable time, into a state of intelligent, loyal subjects of the Republic. They can be assimilated only by the employment of the proper effort, attended with a

degree of difficulty, none but a fanatic would deny; but I am content that those difficulties do not form so formidable a barrier to the consummation of this cherished desire of every true Christian patriot as is generally supposed. The fact is, though very generally, yet not universally, true, that the American people, promoting emancipation each successive year; of this, no one who has given the proper attention to the matter will for a moment doubt. I am yet to be convinced, however, of the existence of anything so peculiar in the condition and dispositions of our aborigines, and in their relations to us, as to justify the adoption of this Government's policy of education and training for them differing from that necessary to be employed with the American-Liberians and their descendants, for the accomplishment of the same results. It is necessary to make provision by law for the training up of our aboriginal population thoroughly in the industrial arts, as a means of at once contributing to their own welfare as well as to the wealth of the nation, it is equally as necessary that the same policy of education and training be extended to permanently sustain the relation to us of hewers of wood and drawers of water, while our own sons and daughters may be encouraged to live in idleness, luxury, and affluence. In a word, it would be encouraging a dangerous line of demarcation, that should have no existence in Liberia.

NATIVES AND EMANCIPATED IMMIGRANTS COMPARED.
I must confess, as an individual, that my fears and anxieties for the last six or eight years have been, that the moral, intellectual, and industrial training of a majority of the immigrants who may arrive here in future from the United States, as well as that of our posterity bred and born in this country, will not keep pace with the advancement of our aborigines in those elements of individual and national greatness. In order to show that those fears and anxieties are not unfounded, I have only to state what is pretty generally known in Liberia, that there are thousands of natives living within the jurisdiction of this Republic, who are intellectually in advance of the United States. These natives are not only to ask, 2ndly, What is understood by contributing to the wealth of the nation or resources of government? By what means is this great end to be effected? In what does it consist? Surely no one will deny that it consists in, and is effected by, productive industry; and that the exports of a nation are presumed to be the measure of the wealth of that nation. This raises the question: What proportion of the productive labor of Liberia annually is the result of the productive labor of American-Liberians? and what proportion, that of the aborigines? I submit these questions to you, gentlemen of the Legislature; and when you shall have decided them in your minds from facts as they are, you will be simultaneously prepared to answer as to which of the two classes of people are the most numerous, the most, *pro rata*, to the wealth of the nation and the resources of the Government.

NATIVES PRODUCE MOST.
It affords no argument in our favor to say that we export more of our products than do the Americans, or that more passes through our hands to foreign markets, in proportion to our numbers, than is the case with the aborigines, unless, before exportation, we had by our industry, by what political economists style *productive consumption*, attached an increased value to the article originally procured of the aborigines, that is, unless we had, before exportation, converted by our industry the value of the raw oil into candles, soap, &c., the ivory into the numerous uses to which it is usually applied; camwood applied in the way of dyes to our manufactures, &c., &c.; thus increasing the original value. Nor is it any argument in our favor, so long as the original article given in exchange is exclusively of heathen labor, to say that, before exportation, we had increased the value of our products, than those of the aborigines, by procuring a corresponding increase of importation in our favor, and, consequently, of the revenue. This argument would simply amount to a confession, that we are the greatest consumers and non-producers; or, in the language of political economists, all our importations for the supply of our real and imaginary wants would, under such circumstances, be properly classed under the term of "unproductive consumption," which, according to a maxim in political economy, detracts from individual and national wealth, and the resources of the Government.

HABITS OF LABOR AMONG COLONISTS MUST BE ENFORCED.
My main object, gentlemen, for introducing this subject, and for a cursory notice of a few of the facts and principles involved therein, is simply to guard in future against an improper and exclusive legislative action respecting our aborigines. That some action, so far as is feasible and practicable, should be had as speedily as possible by the Legislature, having for its object the increasing of the useful and profitable members of this Republic, no one sound of mind will deny. But there is equal, if not greater occasion that Government action on such matters should begin nearer at home, right among ourselves. While the minorities, as a general thing, laboring among the aborigines, which is very proper, and about the same, the latter are, in fact, being dissipated in idleness, and highly encouraged in idleness; laws that will effectively provide for the training up of at least three-fourths of our youths with a practical knowledge of some mechanic art, or of some branch of industry that will be of utility. Our sons and daughters should be, as a general thing, trained up in and with such practical habits, as a prominent part of their education, as will at once contribute to their physical development, their mental vigor, to the wealth of themselves and of the nation, and to the resources of the Government. This principle, this state of things, should be first generally cultivated among ourselves; and when it has firmly taken root, having become a fixed and admired principle among us, then, and then let it spread as rapidly and extensively among our aboriginal population as possible; let it practically, as well as by law, apply to them as far as the circle of our influence and power extends among them. We shall then be consistent exemplars to and teachers of them; and Government action, thereby, will be wisely co-operating with, and effectually sustaining the missionaries of the Cross in their labors among them.

As a young nation, we need less unsaid and show, and more reality and stability, are we can attain to real permanency and greatness. We must learn to abate our admiration of and honor for the exclusively external appearance, or any other futile cultivation of the exterior, and we must learn to place a greater estimate on, and to attach more honor, to real merit, such as are the laudable products of the brain, the heart, and the hands. I take this subject, gentlemen, by expressing the hope, that the time is not far distant, when our citizens generally, and especially all our wisest and most influential ones, will, as has been the case to a considerable extent, place their second and encourage every legislative and executive effort that may be employed, having for its object the dissemination and establishment of the above-said laudable principles throughout the length and breadth of this Republic.

REVENUE.
The necessity of providing an adequate revenue for the purpose of meeting the current and contingent expenses, and for the liquidation of the claims against Government each year, is a sub-

ject that has been repeatedly urged upon you in my annual communications, as being indispensable to a healthy, vigorous, and reputable administration of the Government; and I regret to say that this and other important subjects have been deferred by the Legislature, year after year, to the disadvantage of the nation, when the great pressure of business has invariably deferred them to each successive session, leaving the Administration each year greatly crippled and embarrassed in its operations. I have been particularly to cause the Secretary of the Treasury at each session not only to timely lay before you the aggregate amount of the various disbursements of each preceding year, but a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of each other statement, which, from their very nature, constitute the only reliable basis for the guidance of the Committee of Ways and Means in making the aforesaid provision with an accuracy almost amounting to certainty. In addition to the current expenses, and the liquidation of claims, it is indispensably requisite that means be provided for carrying on certain public works, the repairs of public buildings, the erection of new public buildings in each of our counties, and the more securely fortifying of some of our towns and settlements.

CAUSES OF INCREASED EXPENSES.
It is also my duty to invite your attention to the fact, that unless some change takes place very soon in the policy of such Governments as continue to give every indication of their purpose to prosecute at all hazards the so-called emigration system on our coast, we shall have for some time to come, not a new source of expenses exactly—for we have been battling with the slave-trade for its extension, but the place of the expense of our lives and treasures, from the earliest period of our history have to the present—but an old source of expenses greatly increased, growing out of the duty and necessity of this Government to keep a sufficient local police organized and stationed at each of the principal points along our coast, to co-operate with our Coast-guard in the employment of their force, as necessary, in order to prevent the more powerful native ships from sailing and selling the subjects of the less powerful ones to the so-called emigrant ships, and for the severe punishment of the kidnapping crews, should they prove persistent after the proper pacific measures shall have been sufficiently employed. I see no other feasible plan, under the circumstances, for suppressing the illicit prosecution of the system, with its concomitant abominations, on our coast and within our jurisdiction.

THE TARIFF REVENUE.
In order, therefore, to meet the expenses to which I have made allusion, our tariff should be reviewed and such alterations made in it, and resort should be had to such other means and sources for the increase of our revenue, as a sound policy shall dictate. I earnestly solicit, gentlemen, that you give this subject your earliest attention. Whatever reasonable retrenchments of any of the existing expenses of Government you may be justified in making, will, in my opinion just and proper, receive my cordial acquiescence.

I may, also, add that the great number of orders drawn on the treasury, which of necessity have been over two years, more or less, in circulation, and which, though a great relief to the people, have, in the meantime, been a heavy burden on the treasury, and depressed us in our financial operations, have all been taken in and redeemed within the last three months, so far as this country is concerned—excepting perhaps forty or fifty dollars. The circumstances which impelled the drawing of these orders no longer existing so strongly, I have fully concluded to act no longer in this manner, and I instruct the collector and the tenders of the respective counties and settlements early this year to act similarly—drawing no orders upon the treasury, unless the means to honor them are in hand, so as to prevent their circulation as a kind of circulating medium; and that nothing be received at the Treasury Department except such as Government can pay out and circulate as lawful available funds. This policy, gentlemen, will, I think, be highly beneficial, and I trust necessary that you should provide sufficient means in the treasury and in the sub-treasuries of the respective counties, so that the claims of our citizens, and of others, may be promptly met as they arise.

I hope to be able to transmit to you in a very few days the annual report of the Auditor of the Revenue, which will authorize, for the purpose of auditing the public accounts, I have the promise that it shall be submitted to me this week.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA AND NEGRO SLAVES.
I have, also, to state that the United States splendid steam frigate Niagara arrived in this port on the 6th ult. with about two hundred recaptives sent out by the United States Government, under a contract with the American Colonization Society. I will, in a special message during your present session, communicate with you fully on this subject.

FRENCH EMIGRATION SCHEME DENOUNCED.
In my last annual message, I cursorily, yet sufficiently fully, under the circumstances, brought into review the emigration system as it had been prosecuted on our coast for the supply of foreign colonies with laborers. And I did not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion, that the system was both unjust and unprofitable, and I invited your special attention to the propriety of so providing by law as would either put an end to it within our jurisdiction, or as would throw around it so many guards and checks as would prevent its illicit prosecution.

I also gave you all the necessary information respecting the same, and the proceedings of the *Régina Cagli* (Captain Simon) up to that date. The catastrophe of that unfortunate vessel's operations on our coast; the facts and principles involved in her case from first to last; the unprincipled misrepresentations and downright untruths that have been ingeniously used to put in circulation since she was forcibly and unlawfully taken out of this harbor and carried away by a French naval vessel; and also the great propriety of a proper vindication of the policy and reputation of this Government in the premises, seem to imperatively demand that a full, loud, and reliable history of the French Emigration enterprise as prosecuted on our coast during and from the year 1855 up to the present, based principally upon the original documents, shall be submitted to you. And I shall, either by or without your special request, submit the same, with a special message, at a very early day of your session; a number of copies of which you will no doubt desire to be printed.

This is the more necessary since the enemies of our race have, as usual, taken advantage of the opportunity of the above-mentioned libelous statements made and circulated against us, for speeding the policy of this Government in regard to the French emigration system, and particularly with reference to the operations of the *Régina Cagli* within our jurisdiction, sought to inflict what they vainly thought and hoped would prove the heaviest punishment upon the guilty proprietors of the vessel and our race in general, by alleging that the vessel was a French ship, and that she had been captured by the United States; in fact, they had pretty well succeeded in making false and unfavorable impressions concerning us, on the minds of some of the true and honest friends of our country and of our race dwelling in foreign lands, who, in the honesty of their hearts, seek and desire to see us correctly informed in this subject. We owe it as a duty to such gentlemen wherever they are, and to the Republic of Christendom, and it is a pleasure to us—others we care nothing for, they sink into contemptible insignificance in ours, as well as in the estimation of the respectable portion of the Christian world—to spare no pains in affording all necessary information to the subject, believing as we do, that if the base charges of the enemies of our race are not refuted, they will malignantly made against us were substantiated, the mortification and grief of our friends abroad would be no less than ours. Liberia never professed to be immaculate; to make such a pro-

cession, would be to profess to be superhuman; and yet we must be willing that our policy and reputation should be as clearly established as possible.

After the full and loud explanations and facts contained in the contemplated history are submitted to an enlightened Christian world, Liberia will be content to abide their verdict.

CHEVALIER CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF BUYING SLAVES, AND RUN AWAY.

During the last month, the notorious Chevalier arrived on our coast in the *Phœnix*; and notwithstanding the very unpleasant and unsettled state of the difficulties growing out of the case of the *Phœnix*, he had the audacity to commence prosecuting what the laws of Liberia declare to be the slave-trade, within our jurisdiction, and at the very place at which Captain Simon obtained his so-called emigrants, and the very spot of which the mutiny occurred. The Superintendent at Cape Mount conveyed to me the information of his being on our coast, the second day after his arrival; and through the kindness of Commodore J. Hunt, of Her Majesty's ship *Atreus*, who was most opportunely in this port, Col. F. Paine was conveyed up in search of the aggressor, and found him anchored off Mansa; and though he had been there only a few days, he had already bought nine slaves, and had them secured below. By Chevalier's own confession, verbally as well as in writing, he had bought and paid for the same. A consequence of having committed a gross crime within our jurisdiction, so palpably and flagrantly, in the presence of British as well as Liberian officers, and all the circumstances entirely precluding the possibility—as had been in the case of the *Régina Cagli*—of inventing ingenious falsehoods of the complicity of the Liberian authorities, to shield his atrocious and knowing that his engagement in the slave-trade, which is declared by our laws, as well as the laws of Christian nations, as being piracy—could not be otherwise than condemned and punished by his own Government, he became so affrighted (for he trembled from head to foot), that a confession flowed spontaneously from his lips and pen, ere he recovered himself.

In case our only coast guards had not been absent in England for repairs the *Phœnix* would have been taken as a prize and brought to this port for trial, notwithstanding she would have likely been violently and unlawfully carried off, as was the case with the *Régina Cagli*. I will, in a special message, communicate with you more fully and definitely on this aggravated subject, but I can only add, however, that Chevalier, in his flight, weighed anchor, and left that vicinity for parts as yet unknown.

I directed the Superintendent at Robertsport, immediately on Col. Paine's return, and report to me, to establish a local police of American-Liberians at each of the principal points between Cape Mount and Gallinas inclusive, to prevent any shipment of slaves, or communication with the vessel, and to see that should continue in that vicinity; and also in the name of this Government, to threaten the native chiefs with severe punishment this season for their co-operation in the illicit business, by a military force, if it should be found necessary.

LIBERIA APPEALS TO THE WORLD.

It is very much to be regretted, and it is an abominable shame, that this young and weak nation, which has every reason to husband its little means, and to employ them rather in the great and noble work of the moral and intellectual improvement of our aborigines, with a view of, as speedily as possible, raising her to the level of the more advanced and religiously—should be necessitated, year after year, to incur enormous expenses for the prevention of heinous crimes attempted to be forced upon and among the very people we are thus trying to elevate, by the subjects of a professedly Christian nation, simply because we are a young and weak nation; and yet with this very nation we are in treaty relations, the stipulations of which declare that we are to be equal and friendly, and that we are to have only to do on that subject, gentlemen, that when the history of this French Emigration System, as prosecuted within our jurisdiction, shall have been laid before you, giving minute description of the almost innumerable impositions that have been practised upon us, the intolerable arrogance of naval officers, the many unprincipled misrepresentations that have been made of our country, and the result of our exertions, and the fact of our forbearance and partial assent upon national courtesy, are no longer virtues; that the time has fully come to us to speak out and to act out, with a fixed determination of putting a stop to the abominable system within our jurisdiction, at all hazards; though the actual or attempted accomplishment of this duty shall cost us our lives, our property, and our reputation.

We had, by far, better reconcile ourselves—and I both hope and feel assured, that every American-Liberian, together with thousands of our aborigines, has fully resolved—to prefer extermination, to have the name of our dear Liberia blotted out from the catalogue of nations by the might of any nation more powerful than we are, and for our remembrance to cease forever on the earth.

I presume, gentlemen, that I will be considered almost unreasonably sanguine, if I assert that I cannot believe that His Imperial Majesty's Government will ever extend its approval of such conduct by its subjects, nor will it tacitly approve of it, by refusing to speak and act out in condemnation and punishment of its palpably aggressive subjects. It must be that the ingenious misrepresentations that have been made to His Imperial Majesty's Government, from time to time, and especially within this year, is the main, if not sole cause of its delay of that redress being made to us, with those assurances which justice so reasonably demands. I am pleased to learn that the French Commodore anticipates a visit to this city, and may be expected daily for adjustment of the difficulties of the case. I feel sure, that the superabundant evidence, incontrovertible in its nature, and in its extent, of the truth of more than we have said and complained of, will satisfy His Imperial Majesty's Government of the misrepresentations that have been made to it by its subjects, and will induce that Government whose magnanimity, we would not, as yet, for a moment question, to take the proper view of and action on the matter. It is to our interest, and therefore is the policy of this Government, to cultivate the best feeling with all the civilized nations of the earth. We feel under many obligations to His Imperial Majesty's Government, for our early recognition, and for subsequent acts of kindness; and it is our fervent desire, as a nation, to feel, with that great nation, so far as is practicable without compromising our fixed principles.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND CONCLUDED.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Postal Convention, of which I gave information last year, as being in course of negotiation by the British Government and the Republic of Liberia, has been so far consummated as to only require ratification by the Senate, &c. It is a very liberal postal arrangement with us, and should be regarded as another evidence of the kind and generous feeling of H. B. M. Government towards us. G. Relston, Esq., our Consul General at London, on the 17th inst. duly received the agreement on behalf of the Government, transmitted a copy of the Convention to the Republic, and it is stipulated to go into operation on the first of April next, and it was deemed imprudent to incur the expense of conveying

the Senate for the special purpose of its ratification, and as the British mail was to be sent, I allowed it to go into operation, with the understanding that the Government ratify the stipulations would be strictly binding on this Government until its formal ratification by the Senate, at this session.

TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

I have also to state that the treaty of which I gave information at your last session, that was being negotiated between this and His Belgian Majesty's Government, was respectively signed in this city, last March, by Louis Bula, Esq., on the part of the Belgian Government, and the Secretary of State on the part of this Government; both this and the Postal Convention will, at a very early day, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

LIBERIA COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The gradual yet certain increase in the acquisition by our citizens of vessels of sufficient capacity, and their actual commencement to ply commercially between this and foreign civilized countries, will bring us to realize at an earlier day than was generally supposed, some of the great advantages that should and will accrue to us from our treaties of reciprocity. It is my opinion, that six years will not have elapsed before many colored gentlemen of capital and business taste now residing in foreign countries, will turn their attention towards Liberia, but will become actually identified with her interest; and will be aroused to such action as will secure to them by a commerce carried on in their own vessels plying between this Republic and foreign lands, a good share of the profits of the coast trade. And why should they not, as Liberians, or as the founders of new settlements on this continent, be numbered among the chief benefactors of the coast trade? A further venture to express it as my firm belief, that if no untoward circumstance should intervene, it will be as common a thing before the expiration of the next ten years, to ship cotton, coffee, sugar, syrup, and other commodities of this country, in Liberian bottoms, to foreign countries, as it is now for palm oil and camwood to be shipped in foreign bottoms. I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion, that this Government, in its commercial relations, should entertain and exercise as enlarged and liberal views as circumstances will possibly justify.

THE LARK AND QUAIL, GIFTS OF ENGLAND.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature at the last session which was based upon information afforded in my last message, I succeeded after some difficulty, in dispatching the *Lark* from this port on the 6th of June, to England, under the promise so generously made by the Government. She arrived at Plymouth on the 10th of August, and was commodored and attended by the British Commodore. I am happy in being able to inform you received by the last mail from our Commodore, I am informed that her Majesty's Governor kindly pleased to present us a substitute larger capacity than the *Lark*; and it is in my opinion, that it is an excellent general arrangement, their adaptation for a coast trade, and the *Quail* is a fine vessel. I anticipate her arrival before you, and I will be pleased to communicate with you just.

There are several matters affecting our country, and the United States, of which I have been thinking, and which I think it my duty until they progress further. I may, however, communicate with you on some of those at your session. I have the painful duty to perform of making great loss to our country has sustained this year, and which, I think, will be a great loss to our country. I have been thinking, and which I think it my duty until they progress further. I may, however, communicate with you on some of those at your session.

I close this communication, gentlemen, after assuring you that you shall have my cordial co-operation, so far as may be required in the discharge of the duties of your session; which I hope will be performed to the satisfaction of your constituents, as well as in accordance with your own fervent desire.

STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.
Governor House, Monrovia, Dec. 9th, 1858.

LETTER OF G. L. SEYMOUR.
MONROVIA, Jan. 1, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I feel it to be a duty incumbent on me to express my feelings of gratitude for the copy you sent me of Mr. Benjamin Constant's able production on the culture of cotton in Liberia. It is a work that should be in the hands of every intelligent Liberian. It is a work that should be in the hands of every colored man in the world. I must say that our people appear to be much inclined to look at the business of cotton cultivation as an all-important item in our work of agriculture. You will notice in the journal of my tour into the interior of Africa, the native population there are a cotton-raising people. I have been for years, and I am confident, the best of Central Africa, it is not unreasonable to look with pleasure at the cultivation which has been made of the probable quantity cultivated by them; and no one can conceive the amount that, very likely, would be cultivated, if there was an outlet for their productions. From what I have seen in my tour of three hundred and seventy odd miles from this place, I judge that the cotton raised would go no inconsiderable length in supplying the English demand. I have seen many a cotton field around the large towns in the interior in a thriving state of cultivation. I saw in one town as high as between sixty and seventy-five flocks, and sixteen or twenty of them at work at a time. But you must know that this branch of the untapped native industry is prohibited in a region beyond the influence of foreign manufactured goods, and hence they are compelled to provide for themselves. Such, however, is their preference for foreign goods, that if they were sent, they would gladly furnish cotton in payment for them, which, of course, would add to the commerce of the country.

The Postal Mission, of which I have the honor of being the Superintendent, is preparing to manufacture cloth from cotton grown on the Mission farm. Our operations are of the plough and axe kind, and are nearly self-operative. In a little while longer we shall be under no necessity for calling for aid, for we have a cotton-press of our own disposal, a good rice-ground, and of cotton I need not speak. Africa will yet be a great market for the surplus of the Christian world, which, from this view of the subject, should cause all to be interested for her redemption. I hope that God will bless you with the privilege of seeing its wonderful effect upon the Liberian community, as through you, on this part of Africa, before we, esteemed sir, your humble and obedient servant.

GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

LIVERPOOL, March 12th.—Dates from Cape Coast Castle are to Feb. 13, and Bathurst, Feb. 9. The slave-trade was struggling for years, but has been a failure. All was quiet on the gold coast. Trade was generally dull, and there was not much oil coming from the interior.

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Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

All Communications for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 18 & 19 Jacob street, N. Y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1859.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 18, 1859, at twelve o'clock at noon, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the Chair, and at his request the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.

William Coppinger, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

William Coppinger, Esq., and S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following named delegates as appointed by the several State Societies for the year 1859.

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates to this Board had the following named gentlemen to have been appointed, viz.:

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington, Warren.

Connecticut—Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. H. S. Huntington, James Brewster, Esq.

New-York—S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., Hon. J. B. Pinney.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger, Esq.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, R. B. Bolling, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow.

Kentucky—Hon. W. L. Underwood.

Ohio—Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Hon. Eliza Whitteley, Hon. R. C. Schenck, Hon. J. W. Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. G. H. Pridleton, Hon. S. F. Vinton.

Life Directors present—Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, J. Knickerbocker, Esq., Rev. William McLain, Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John B. Pinney, Henry Stoddard, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. COPPINGER, Secy.

SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Financial Secretary of the Society, and, on motion, was approved.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary; whereupon, on motion, it was accepted and referred to a Committee, with a view of extracting portions to be read this evening at the public meeting.

Mr. Pinney, Mr. Gurley, and Slaughter were appointed the Committee.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Financial Secretary presented the following papers, which were, on motion, laid on the table, viz.:

Report Agency receipts and expenses.

Statement of basis of representation for 1859.

Account of receipts and disbursements during 1858.

Report of Dr. James Hall, with sundry papers in regard to the ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That, when this Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet at this place this evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend the public anniversary of the Society, and to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Colonization Rooms.

On motion, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Board were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committee, as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Hon. E. Whitteley, Chairman. Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. G. W. Warren.

On Finance.—Rev. J. B. Pinney, Chairman. Hon. S. F. Vinton. Robert B. Bolling, Esq.

On Auxiliary Relations.—Rev. Joseph Tracy, Chairman. Dr. J. G. Goble. Hon. Warner L. Underwood.

On Agencies.—Rev. P. Slaughter, Chairman. J. Knickerbocker, Esq. W. Coppinger, Esq.

On Accounts.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Chairman. Henry Stoddard, Esq. S. A. Schieffelin, Esq.

On Emigration.—William V. Pettit, Esq. Hon. H. S. Huntington, Dr. James Hall.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Agency Reports—

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the Reports of Agents be referred to the Committee on Agencies.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the Standing Committee on those subjects respectively.

The representation from Ohio stated that Mr. Allen, who was appointed a delegate to attend this meeting, not being in this city, Frederick Waterworth, Esq., has been appointed, according to the instructions to attend the meeting, and to be the representative of the Ohio Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following resolution be adopted:

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The Financial Secretary stated that he had received a letter from President Madison, dated Princeton, N. J., January 17th, regretting his inability to be present, owing to indisposition.

The Chairman read a letter addressed to him by Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated Baltimore, Jan. 18, in reference to its relations with this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the letter was laid on the table for the present.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Goble, and laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, That this Society approve the contemplated plan of the New-York Colonization Society of sending to Liberia a special agent, for the purpose of exploring the New-York tract, to survey and map the same, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, with the view to the speedy settlement of this tract, with the approbation of the Liberian Government, and to make such other researches and explorations in the interior of the country as may be practicable, and the expenses so incurred shall be credited to the New-York Society.

A series of resolutions respecting the suppression of the slave-trade, &c., adopted by the New-York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Certain resolutions in regard to a steamer for the Coast of Africa, passed by the New-York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Whereas, a mercantile firm of colored men, consisting of Mr. John D. Johnson, of Liberia, Joseph H. Turpin, and Charles B. Dunbar, of this city, have associated to engage in the Liberia trade, and have represented to this Society the very great importance of having a small Coast Steamer, to facilitate business and intercourse between different settlements along the coast of Liberia, and have requested the aid of this Society, to secure adequate means for the construction of such a vessel;

And whereas, the Executive Committee, after examination and inquiry, unanimously recommend that the requisite assistance shall be granted;

And whereas, this Board are convinced of the great benefit to the people of Liberia, and to the mission, and thus to the cause of the color race, which would result from the existence of a regular Steam Packet on the coast;

Resolved, That this Board adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and under proper conditions, to secure the final re-payment of the money, will assume the responsibility of securing adequate funds.

Several letters were read, and remarks made by Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Whitteley, in reference to movements among the colored people of the North, having in view the settlement of Central Africa.

The Board, after taking a brief recess for the meeting of the Society, again proceeded to business; when the Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary was read by that officer; and, on motion of Mr. Gurley, it was referred to the Committee on Agencies.

REPORT OF THE TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1859.

To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN.—Another year is added to the history of this great and noble enterprise. Like previous years, it has been one of labor and toil, embarrassment, and success. Such is the experience of every good cause, sustained and carried forward by private charity and individual exertion; but evidence of past progress, and a reasonable hope of final triumph, are strong incentives to perseverance in the way of well-doing.

Our country has continued to feel the effects of the commercial pressure of 1857—in consequence of which there has been, as was to be expected, a falling off in the receipts of most, if not all, of our Benevolent Associations. The last has been a peculiarly hard year for us—to some of our friends, one of great discouragement.

Other causes, besides stringency in the money market, have operated much to our disadvantage. The slanders against the Liberian Government, which have been set on foot and hurried on through the land, have done much to prejudice the public mind, and weaken confidence in the cause. The distrust and alienation thus created have been in a measure removed; but very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overcome a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

The very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overcome a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

VOL. IX.—NO. 6.

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The JOURNAL will be sent gratuitously to donors of Five Dollars, to Life Members for three years, and to Pastors of Churches where the cause is presented and a collection taken and transmitted to us.

Remittances to the N. Y. State Colonization Society may be made to NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer, or to the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Corresponding Secretary.

All Communications for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

J. A. Gray, Printer, 18 & 19 Jacob street, N. Y.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

The Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of this Society took place on Tuesday, May 10th, 1859, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth-street, Rev. Dr. Spring in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. McKim having opened with prayer, the Chairman acknowledged the indebtedness to the Committee of Arrangements, under the Presidency for the privilege of occupying his present position, by which he was able once more to unite with them in a cause in which he never, perhaps, felt a deeper interest than he did now, and which his opportunity and age gave him the power of expressing. It would be a very remarkable act, if in the multitude of arrangements which the Christian world was making to propagate the Gospel throughout the earth, Africa should have been left right of; yet it was very difficult so to present the cause of trodden-down Africa, that it should be one of the objects of popular favor. It had been growing, indeed, in public estimation for years past, and most deservedly had that confidence. We well remembered the venerated dead, and some of the living too, who took an early and deep interest in the great cause, and who had been willing to lay down their lives for Christ's sake among the heathens. We should ever forget the names of Hojkins, Edwards, Mills, Finley, and Griffin, and our beloved and respected "brother still alive (whom he was happy to greet on this occasion) who was among that little band, and went forth with his life in his hand, across the ocean, to plant the germ of this colony, now beginning to spread itself over the whole African race. We had our acknowledgments been offered to Almighty God for His goodness towards the institution. If it was true that the world was given to Jesus Christ, if the heathen in the uttermost part of the earth be of his possession, surely, then Africa should stretch out her hands to God; and if so, this great purpose to be accomplished in but one way. When Jesus Christ left the earth he left that precious Gospel which had come down to us under the simple sanction, "Go preach my Gospel to every creature." This was His great testamentary; the Gospel would be its own advocate, tell its own story, and bear its own testimony, carry it where you would. I revealed to us one great fact, that men are converted to God only through the instrumentality of the truth, and that Ethiopia is to be brought to Christian lands; or they are to carry the Gospel to Ethiopia. The latter the Christian world failed to accomplish, either misinterpreting the indications of Divine Providence, or reluctant to meet those difficulties by which their efforts would be opposed. It had, after a series of years of united councils, almost abandoned the purpose till the present time of carrying the Gospel to Africa; but still by the cruelty and cupidity of the men of the world what multitudes of sons and daughters of Africa were brought to this land to be influenced with the spirit of the Gospel! Though it was one of the great principles and provinces of this Society to have nothing to do with the great agitating question to day dividing the American community, yet we were to look at this one great fact that prevailed, and see what was required, and through his (the Africans') instrumentality and ours to carry the Gospel to Africa. This was the object of the Association. As a philanthropist he would not speak of it. It was in its evangelizing and Christian bearing we should feel the greatest interest in it. Greatly did he honor the diligence, the faithfulness, the self-sacrificing spirit of a particular portion of the Christian Church, our beloved Methodists, who had done so much for the conversion of the poor African. He bid his friends God-speed in that work more and more, and may He guide their efforts and prayers, that through their exertions Ethiopia might not stretch out her hands to God in vain.

The Treasurer's Report was read by NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., Treasurer.

Dr. REXAS then read the abstract of the Annual Report of the Society as follows:

The Report, with a brief tribute to their memory, refers to the many eminent friends of the Colonization Society who have died since May, 1858, and the heavy loss to its strength resulting. The names of the venerable Archibald McIntyre, of Albany, who died May 5th, aged 86 years; of Anson G. Phelps, Jr., who lived but little over one week after the last Annual Meeting, and died in the prime of life, preeminently distinguished for Christian liberality; of Hon. B. F. Butler, the eminent lawyer and civilian; of John Beveridge, for years liberally engaged

in supporting colored youth in a course of education—these all of the State of New-York, and a long list from other sections of the land: Hon. Charles F. Mercer, and Frederick Bransford, of Virginia; Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., and Dr. J. G. Noble, of New-Jersey; Charles McKim, of Ohio; and Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.

The income of the Society is referred to, as less than in some former years; in part owing to the general depression which, beginning in 1857, has been felt through all the year; and partly owing to the small number of emigrants offered during the year, to call for special appeals.

The Treasurer's Report which will be read, shows that without receiving anything from legacies, this State has contributed \$9778 34

Add income from Education Fund, 1261 00

\$11,070 00

This income was derived from

Collections through agents, \$8528 58

by churches, 1443 04

Donations, and annual subscriptions, 2366 85

Other funds were received from sources which were not a burden on the benevolence of the philanthropist, or for specific objects, and need not be referred to.

Several legacies have been notified to the Colonization Society in this State, during the year.

The American Colonization Society, for the year 1858, reported in the African Repository, from December 20th, 1857, to December 20th, 1858, funds from the following sources:

Collected by agents,	\$9849 83
" churches,	238 80
Donations and annual subscriptions,	2907 00
General legacies,	5997 62
Specific for emigrants,	5184 14
Remitted by State Societies,	11,181 76
	2,657 28
EMIGRATION.	\$20,834 07

The Society was disappointed of a large number of emigrants, which they had been led to expect, by a decision of the Courts of Virginia reversing previous decisions, and refusing to sustain a will by which a master of slaves had left them free, if they chose to go free. The Court denied that a slave could choose liberty, and they were retained in bondage. The number actually emigrating were smaller than in any year since 1844, being only 105.

In the eleven years from 1848 to 1858, inclusive, 5328 emigrants have been sent out by the Colonization Society. Of whom 3185 were emancipated; 207 redeemed by themselves or others; 1021 born free—average number nearly 500 per annum.

We have reason to suppose, from present appearances, that hereafter a much larger proportion of emigrants will be of the free-born class.

The noble packet Mary Caroline Stevens, which has capacity, by making two voyages, to convey 600 per annum, did not have one quarter her capacity occupied by emigrants—while the expense of sailing the vessel is nearly as much as if she went full. Increasing freight each way helped to meet the heavy expense of sailing so large a ship, and encouraged the Society to continue her as a regular packet for another year, hoping for a larger emigration.

The prospects of larger emigration from the Free States is discussed, and considered promising.

THE SLAVE-TRADE, OPEN AND DISGUISED.

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Collected by agents,	\$9849 83
" churches,	238 80
Donations and annual subscriptions,	2907 00
General legacies,	5997 62
Specific for emigrants,	5184 14
Remitted by State Societies,	11,181 76
	2,657 28
EMIGRATION.	\$20,834 07

The Society was disappointed of a large number of emigrants, which they had been led to expect, by a decision of the Courts of Virginia reversing previous decisions, and refusing to sustain a will by which a master of slaves had left them free, if they chose to go free. The Court denied that a slave could choose liberty, and they were retained in bondage. The number actually emigrating were smaller than in any year since 1844, being only 105.

In the eleven years from 1848 to 1858, inclusive, 5328 emigrants have been sent out by the Colonization Society. Of whom 3185 were emancipated; 207 redeemed by themselves or others; 1021 born free—average number nearly 500 per annum.

We have reason to suppose, from present appearances, that hereafter a much larger proportion of emigrants will be of the free-born class.

The noble packet Mary Caroline Stevens, which has capacity, by making two voyages, to convey 600 per annum, did not have one quarter her capacity occupied by emigrants—while the expense of sailing the vessel is nearly as much as if she went full. Increasing freight each way helped to meet the heavy expense of sailing so large a ship, and encouraged the Society to continue her as a regular packet for another year, hoping for a larger emigration.

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General legacies,	5997 6

But, then, with these prejudices, he could not go to Africa. He would go to Canada, but by inquiring of travellers there, he soon learned that there was no chance for him. And finally he made up his mind to go to Europe, being still bent on emigration; but he found that the chances for the colored man there were really worse than they were here. So he made up his mind to go to Sierra Leone, but found out, after inquiring a little further that that was in Africa, and not a Republic. He did not like this, and abandoned the idea for a time; but in the meantime he saw some citizens from Liberia, looking like human beings, and like persons who lived pretty well, comparing favorably, he thought, with any colored people he had seen anywhere. He learned they had been here twenty years, and he came to the conclusion that if men could go there and return here, and be treated really with more respect as the result, he might as well go to Liberia, and see it, at least.

It was quite an undertaking for him, with a large family and very little means, to face the trials of any country, anywhere; it was a trial for anyone, going, too, from a country where he had lived all his life, and it took him some time to get his mind disciplined, and fully determined to meet any obstacles coming in the way with a determination to surmount them. He went there and remained there seven years, and during his stay there, he was happy to say, he had been led to exclaim many times, he was sorry he was not born there, and also sorry that he was not sent by his parents or some kind friends, when a boy. Because when he looked at them—the native negro—and found them, as a general thing, so far in advance of the black population of the United States, particularly the free States, he was almost sorry he ever knew anything of the United States, as far as he himself was concerned, except for the kindness he had received. He found the boys and girls in Liberia grow up better men and women, instead of being willing and content to grovel in degrading positions. This is wanting, generally speaking, among the people of color in America. And when he saw the natives of Liberia possessed of mechanical genius, in an immense number of branches, and, on the other hand, saw the colored people of the United States, with scarcely any ability to go into a new country, and, unaided, provide for themselves, and manufacture the necessities of life, or to carry on a settlement—he felt the native born men of Liberia were better off than the men who were brought there through this civilizing process of slavery in America. In regard to Liberia's prosperity, he knew that it was greatly indebted to the benevolence of this country—owed all to it; and he felt happy to hear from this stand to day that they (the Society) felt encouraged; because he was really satisfied on taking a view of the workings of the Anti-Slavery Society in the last thirty years, and the Colonization Society, that the black man had reason to be proud, whether he owned it or not, that the black men from America had shown energy and industry, and business skill, sufficient to be the first to start the existence of a black nationality in African waters.

He felt satisfied, also, in saying that every black man must be proud when he knew that there were four black shipowners to day belonging to foreign nations. And he would say, also, that the friends of Colonization—the true friends of the black man—must feel proud when he knows that there are now thousands and thousands in Africa to day, through this very movement, who would otherwise be in slavery—reading and writing, and giving correct impressions, which let for this Society they would not.

It had been remarked that the slave trade had been subdued on the coast of Africa, as far as Liberia extends; but he was inclined to deny that, seeing the free condition of Liberia, rendering her unfit, to protect the coast. One of the journals asked, where was all the boat of the colony, since the man who was once in the United States and returned to Africa, has been twice sent to a French slave. The question was asked, What security have the black men and women emigrating, that they will not be sold back into Georgia or Alabama, instead of developing the resources of Africa?

The fact in the case cited, however, was that the negro who was bought here as a slave went back among his own people. After the French Government commenced the system of slavery, under the new name of emigration, they got him, and he was not an American citizen—never was, but was one of the Aborigines. There had never been one who had been living six months in the United States who had emigrated under that English or French system.

But in regard to the case of the "Regina Celi," on which this negro was bound. We had heard it said that Liberia does not protect the coast against the slave-trade. We reply: The master in the case of the "Regina Celi" had left his papers on shore, and it was impossible for him to leave without them; and whilst getting his cargo, this man was imbued with the love of liberty, from associating among Liberians, that he began to urge them to rise up and take possession of the whole vessel; and the result was that the whole eleven white men were slain, and they effected their liberty, otherwise Liberia would have done it.

And in the case of the Phoenix, too, the natives on board went as emigrants, and when they found the French were putting them in holes and making them prisoners for any little offence, they telegraphed by their own means, and in this way the negroes went on shore, from one Government station to another, until it reached the Capitol, and this served to save the men—the captain was caught in the act, and the thirty men were liberated.

Rev. Mr. PINNEY: No; the Liberians had no vessel of war, and had, therefore, to call on a British vessel, and the English took back this man; but said they had no right to interfere with the vessel, which, therefore, took the other twenty-nine away.

Mr. JOHNSON: The captain of the French vessel hauled down the flag, and said they would have to tread over that if they went. And the English captain went on board and found the negroes; and the captain became so excited, that he actually exhibited the bill of sale; and the Englishman seeing that he really was in the traffic, demanded that the men be liberated. But I cannot repeat certainly further, and, therefore, accept Mr. Pinney's amendment. I heard Chevalier was told that he must have passports for the men, or that they must not be exported; to which he said: "I do not trade with Liberia, and will not comply with these laws. If you require passports, you should have some one to give them all the way on the coast I trade, or I will not respect the law." In the case of the "Phoenix," he returned, and commenced the trade without reporting himself to

the Governor. But in no case had a man who had lived in the United States been taken away. The "Regina Celi" remained there six months, and could not get free; but there were men there who, for thirty years, would send some back into the country to drag in slaves for them. I wish to show the influence of Liberia on the people about her, and to say that, although there are only twelve thousand residents, as far as America is concerned, there are over one hundred thousand who hate slavery, through knowledge gained through the Societies, or influence of my country. (Applause.) And for this reason, I think, although much money has been given, much has been done for the black man—I think for this reason the friends of the black man should feel, at least, like doing whatever lay in their power, to aid the cause of Colonization to Africa; and also, because, in the second place, the black man in this country cannot effect anything for himself, or his brother in slavery.

Our condition, in this country, appears to me to be a dependent one, and we cannot effect a great deal when at war with our employers. It is true, we often assemble in meetings, and pass resolutions—our hearts and motives are all right; but in the morning we wake up hungry. Therefore, here we cannot carry out any scheme of elevation for the colored man; but in Liberia, whether we will or not, if we have got any intelligence here, we go to Africa, even for our own selfish view, for our own aggrandizement, without any view for the slaves in Africa, the effect is beneficial. A heathen child sees my child, and my child is a missionary to that native child; so every member of my family must be a missionary to those he comes in contact with. And the natives who trade with us must feel the same influence, and so the civilizing and Christianizing process is going gradually on throughout the country. In this view, I say, this scheme effects more for the black man than the Anti-Slavery Society; because that Society has not increased the number of Free States, nor placed black men in eminent positions in any part of the world.

While, I believe, the motives of both are honest, yet we are placed, in the one case, in a position to be entitled to have more respect and influence than in the other; and the one which gives as the best position, must surely be to our benefit; and the person who would really see the black man prosper, must surely favor that one which places him in the best position before the world. (Loud applause.) Again, since there has been a question going on through the country as to whether the black man is capable of self-government, every black and white man should feel it his duty to aid Liberia as well as he can consistently, in order to give a fair opportunity to prove to our enemies that we are men capable in every manner, in proportion to the advantages given, of self-government. And I claim for her (Liberia) to-day, that she has stood thirty years: twelve years an Independent Republic, and if she has gone on slowly, she has given an evidence of being capable of being governed by black men, and live in a harmonious manner.

For this reason, I feel every friend of the black man ought to encourage the existence of black nationality; and it is by doing so that we get respect from the nations of the world. Individual black men, elevated, are not seen, except in that immediate neighborhood; but if we can be concentrated in a national capacity, and can have intercourse with all the people of the earth, in matters of commerce, agriculture, &c., then they have an opportunity to reflect their greatness and ability through the world. And I find the Americans are not the only people who feel a prejudice toward the black man; but we have hard work to convince the world that we are capable of self-government; and we cannot do so, I think, without forming ourselves into a nation, and governing it carefully and properly; carrying the wheels of government successfully forward, sending our vessels abroad, with our friends going to Europe, America, and various parts of the world, making business connections, and leaving their impressions behind. This must do more than anything else to break down the prevailing impression, and to show that the millions in slavery are entitled to their freedom, of which they have given some proof by what they have done to-day. (Loud applause.)

Rev. Mr. PINNEY: How much money did you take out with you?

Mr. JOHNSON (humorously): I did not expect to be brought on trial to-night, or I should have been prepared. But I will not be delicate in the matter. I think I had about one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and as much more in goods.

Rev. Mr. PINNEY: I asked that with the view of making a general inquiry. I think the congregation here would be much pleased, and interested, in knowing how the poor colored man going there gets along; and if you will touch over your efforts for the first three or four years, and what you are now doing, it will help others to carry on their plans.

Mr. JOHNSON: As a Liberator, I would rather not offer out any special inducements. Those who come as I came, who think they are cramped up here, who love liberty, and thinking it worth paying something for, have proved the most worthy additions to our country. But it seems to me that those who have to be hired, paid, and induced to go, are not the men who go to make up a thriving people in any land. (Applause.) I studiously avoid any encouragement to any man. If this is not inducement enough to look to our little land, the millions groaning in Africa, who are crying out for help to their brothers in our country—if this is not inducement enough, I think any little thing that I can say—my humble efforts of mine—will be of little avail. It seems to Mr. Pinney, that we should be like other men—everything in the world is paid for, and it seems to me that no price can be paid for liberty that is too high. (Loud applause.) I was told by a gentleman in this house to-night, that if I went there, I must make up my mind to lose, at least, one-third of my family, which was six. I said: "Well, if so? Let God be the judge. My cause is honest, and if I fall, I will fall in pursuit of Liberty." And on this matter I feel as if the black man is to do the work for himself, to see it is his duty to elevate himself, and if he finds he cannot do it here, he must go anywhere—where else where he can, out what it will. (Hear, hear.) But let me only say that I was ashamed to state my various avocations, which might say I carried there a few dry goods, and having kept a saloon here, and could not sell the things, so I packed them up, and went there and kept store. I had no trade or education, nothing of farming, and had very little money. I found many living there in good style, and found no way for me to be respected unless I gave evidence of industry. So I opened a store, turned over my little stock frequently, and made a little

money that way. And I went to the Court House, and found there, as you find in the West here, men who were brought up to anything else but law business. But they were lawyers, and pleading for clients; and having lived here in New-York, I thought, perhaps, I might pick up a few pennies in that way. (Laughter.) And finally I went into the Court-House, and the first evidence I gave of being a lawyer was, I had a pile of books under my arms. Certainly, I knew their names, and some few things in them, but having read the histories of self-made men in various countries, I felt there was a field, and that I must go in, and do the best I could. I wanted to live, and must leave no stone unturned for that end. So I practiced law a few years.

Rev. Mr. PINNEY: What was the largest fee you ever got?

Mr. JOHNSON: One hundred dollars in this Regina Celi case. (Cries of "Good," and loud applause.) Profit that I came back to America, and made credit with a number of gentlemen—whether Colonization people or Anti-Slavery I do not know—carried the money back to Africa, turned it over, and have come back this time for the same purpose. In this way I am trying to make an honest living. But with all this, I do not do it to ask any one to come to those shores. Since invited here I feel, as one of the citizens of that country, to thank the friend of the black man, wherever he may be, whether in the ranks of Anti-Slavery or Colonization or not—those who feel their Christian duty to aid that little Republic on, and spread salvation and the Gospel through the land. I say, "God speed them," and may they be prosperous in their efforts. (Loud applause.)

G. T. DOWNING (from the midst of the audience): Having heard a companion of the two Associations, I would like to know which one Mr. Johnson would advise. What are the purposes and motives of the Colonization Society?

Mr. JOHNSON: I do not know exactly what you mean by that. I have no knowledge of any but as public organized institutions, and have to judge their motives by their acts, and published principles, and constitutions. I have felt and seen both sides, and I say to that gentleman, and every man who can brave the difficulties of emigration, that Africa is the field.

Mr. DOWNING: The gentleman is a lawyer, and must see that that is not the question I propounded.

Mr. JOHNSON: As regards the Colonization Society, I entertain the idea that your motives are to get rid of me, but even if that is the idea, I say "Yes," because I only see two choices—either to go away and prove we are men, or stay here and be things. (Loud applause.) For that reason, if the motives are actually to get rid of the black population, so long as the Gods who rule the destinies of men have proved good to me and mine, I say God speed that they recommend to me and you.

Mr. DOWNING: I felt a fluttering at rising at all, and merely wished to make a remark that would be agreeable to all parties.

Another gentleman (WHITE): We have nothing to do with motives. God knows the right motive of every one.

Mr. PINNEY (To Mr. JOHNSON): How many of your family did you lose?

Mr. JOHNSON: After being there seven years, I brought one more back than I carried. (Cries of "Good," and laughter.)

JACKSON (of the New-Jersey Colonization Society): I appear as a delegate from the New-Jersey Society, not for the purpose of making any extended address, but simply to express our sympathies and warm congratulations to your Society. We have looked on this Institution here in this great metropolis as a grand moving Agency, impressing its power more strikingly on the grand Colonization cause, than any other in the land, not excepting the Parent Society, from which it receives much of its life-giving impulse. And I have been warmed into an increased admiration for the motives of this Society, by the illustration given in the person of the last speaker. What better evidence can be given of the glorious exaltation given to humanity than exhibited in his person. (Loud applause.) And I see now in all its magnitude the grandeur of the scheme of Christian civilization. The subject had until this evening rather confounded me, but I have been enlightened while sitting here. The mystery of God's providence in bringing over here the African at first, was one of these hidden mysteries which it was not for man to pierce. They have been risen to intelligence, and a progressive power sends them forth to renovate the dark land from whence their fathers were dragged in bondage. (Loud applause.) It almost seems in pursuing this argument that it was a necessary experience, a sort of device of Providence, that this system of slavery should have been reared for the purpose of furnishing missionaries to return to Africa. But the delusion is dispelled; and we see in the statement of this evening why they are sent back. Now we see the missionaries—for we require no such materials for the enlightened negro of our own country—returning there and exalting that native population in the same manner in which they are exalted through the means of the white man in this country. I was at the South one year ago and saw the operation of slavery, and heard from enlightened and Christian men these workings as follows: The African first brought here exhibits every aspect of barbarism, in the sense of property or appreciation of property, or estimation of value for certain purposes. His first descendant rises at once into the sphere of being, and from associations not only with other colored men, but more frequently with children of the white—the children of the planters, who associate with them on the plantations—they acquire the habits, ways, institutions, all the practices, habits, and customs of those white children; and the second generation is half-way advanced in intelligence. The third generation becomes so completely enlightened that they can't keep them in slavery, and they go forth and become servants—to be sure a qualified system of slavery—porters, clerks, and intelligent men, receiving thirty or forty dollars a month.

As they become enlightened it is impossible to keep them in European slavery, and they must be provided with life in their native land. It appears that this must be effected by a transfer from this country; but, blessed be God, we have now a great army of enlightened men, and if they will go as this lover of law did, and infuse among the children there those principles he has so nobly illustrated this evening—that enlightened land will be lighted up with liberty and law throughout its whole breadth and length. We have a noble cause, and great ends and objects. I was delighted with the Report this evening. The honored dead of last year are the honored men of our land. Go back to the cause, carrying it to WASHINGTON, to HENRY CLAY, JOHN MARSHALL, and others who embraced the scheme and gave it their hearts, and all the testimony of their honored names. And so

it has been from that day to the present—its objects being worthy of such men—men of comprehensive mind, the beating of whose hearts are in the pulsation of every portion of the world. And this scheme is of that character calculated to enlarge the minds of men. What map, what woman, here this evening, does not feel a larger and deeper interest in the whole race, African as well as American? Is it not, then, wise, to cultivate the feelings, and afford opportunities for the exercise of the motives which animate this Society? They are noble motives, forming-ure precursors of more perfect and favorable religious renovation. I say to you and to your Society "God speed your work."

The Rev. MARTIN GALE then read extracts from a plan of Colonization which had been formed by himself, and written some forty years ago, bearing date, September, 1815. He read the extracts for the purpose of showing the original motive of the Colonization scheme, and disabbing those minds which have entertained the idea that it was selfish or even worse. The object of the Association was that of ameliorating the condition of the Africans, particularly in the United States, to raise their character and promote their welfare, and the result was now seen after forty-four years. The efforts of separate individuals were feeble, compared to united strength, &c.

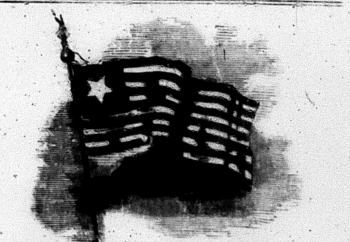
Rev. Mr. BIRD, a Wesleyan Missionary from Hayti, who is here for the purpose of getting up a subscription for establishing a school there for orphan girls, afterwards addressed the meeting. His remarks were very interesting, but on account of the lateness of the evening were brief.

After the addresses were closed, the audience were dismissed and the Members of the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the following year. These were nearly the same as in 1848—Hon. E. D. Morgan's name being added to the list of Vice-Presidents in place of B. F. Butler, Esq., deceased, and a few changes made in the Board of Managers. See the list of names below.

The Society then adjourned sine die.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE, 1850.



THE FLAG OF THE LIBERIAN REPUBLIC.
ADOPTED A. D. 1847.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

- President.
REV. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., 13-W. Thirty-seventh street.
- Vice-Presidents.
JAN. BOGARDUS, Esq., 14 Washington Place.
REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., 115 North 4th street.
REV. J. P. FARMAN, Esq., 60 Broadway.
REV. A. T. VANDERBILT, Esq., 100 North 4th street.
REV. J. P. FARMAN, Esq., 60 Broadway.
REV. A. T. VANDERBILT, Esq., 100 North 4th street.
REV. J. P. FARMAN, Esq., 60 Broadway.
REV. A. T. VANDERBILT, Esq., 100 North 4th street.
- Recording Secretary.
REV. JOHN R. PINNEY, Ninety-second street.
- Treasurer.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., 148 E. Eighteenth street.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

NOTWITHSTANDING a rainy evening, a very respectable audience assembled in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth street, Tuesday Evening, May 11th, on occasion of the Anniversary of the New-York Society Colonization Society.

The Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., long first Vice-President of the Society, took the chair, and was subsequently chosen President of the Society. A full report of the proceedings will be found on the first page of the Journal.

The presence of the venerable chairman, and of the Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who had accompanied Samuel Mills to Sierra Leone and Sherbro, in Africa, as the first step in the Colonization enterprise; and of Rev. Martin Gale, who had united with Mills and others in a Society, to consider, and alleviate, if possible, the condition of colored men in America, while a student at Andover Theological Seminary in 1815, and who produced a copy of an Essay read, in September, 1815, before that Society, discussing and advocating Colonization, seemed to carry us back forty years, to commence with the noble patriots and Christian philanthropists who first originated the enterprise. We could not doubt that its inception was in the love of God and man, as its support has ever been; and that its results tend to promote both.

The presence of a delegation from the New-Jersey Colonization Society, and the speech of one of them, J. P. Jackson, Esq., added not to the meeting.

An able report of the early title and growth of Colonization in Africa, was given in the opening address of J. B. Wadsworth,

24th of New York. He very happily introduced the glowing testimony of the Hon. John D. Johnson, of Liberia, who after several years' experience of the privileges attainable in Liberia, gave the highest testimony to their reality and value. We think one could have listened to this address, without appreciating the ennobling influence of real social and political freedom upon the sentiments and ideas of the speaker, as well as their effect in developing latent talent.

It was a subject of regret to all, that the time appropriated for such a meeting did not allow Rev. Maria Gale and Rev. M. Bird time to do justice to their very interesting theme.

Few meetings of the Society have left a more favorable influence on the minds of the audience than this; and if any had before doubted the possibility of success, we think their doubts vanished before the meeting adjourned.

After the public meeting adjourned, the Society was called to transact business, and proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year, which appear in the usual place at the head of the *Journal*, and then adjourned.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The season of our National Liberty has been long considered a suitable occasion on which, by our free-will offerings, to aid in conferring its precious and priceless boon upon poor Africa.

Her children on her own soil are a prey to the despair and the savage despot; and even in our own land, of which we are so proud, and in the States where no personal bondage is allowed—we do not practically realize the condition of true social liberty. Political and legislative theories do not control social customs, nor even political rights, in a tangible shape. What avails it for a man to be told before the law of the State you are equal, when, in fact, society debar him from holding political and civil office.

It is but an apparent, and not a substantial and enjoyable privilege.

Our forerunners brought him here without his consent, in bonds; shall we refuse the paltry sum needed to convey him to Liberia and real freedom, when he seeks our aid?

If the churches and friends who favor this cause will renew their thank-offerings for their own liberty, by a collection on or near the Fourth of July, for the Colonization Society, it will, we believe, be an acceptable gift in the sight of the God of justice and mercy, and surely for no other cause can a collection be more appropriate.

The Colonization Society has determined, if practicable, to diminish its expense for Agencies, and it can only do this if sustained by the cooperation of pastors. We appeal to them to remember this cause, for which nearly all the churches have avowed their friendship, and to aid which, Conferences, Synods, and Presbyteries have passed many resolutions.

THE BARK MENDI AND HER EMIGRANTS.

On several occasions within eight years past, companies of emigrants, varying in number from eight or ten to thirty-five, have left the port of New York, for Liberia.

A small portion of these were New-Yorkers—the others coming from New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

The bark Mendi, which sailed from New-York on Tuesday, May 24th, had a total company of forty-five colored persons destined for an African home. Among these were merchants, mechanics, farmers, and nearly all were of New-York, several among the most respectable class of New-York's colored population.

But did not go as exiles—not as yielding to any oppression—but as seekers after personal advantage, or after opportunities of Christian usefulness. The interest manifested in them by relatives and friends, attested to their high worth. We never witnessed more tenderness between separating friends, nor deeper enthusiasm among a company of adventurers.

The bark Mendi was not chartered by the Colonization Society, as was the *Lamarine*, but by a firm of colored men, long resident in this city, Messrs. John D. Johnson, Joseph H. Turpin & Charles B. Dunbar, who have formed a co-partnership for African trade, and take out a large cargo of goods, of over \$20,000 in value.

The emigrant passengers were all on deck—the cabin of the bark being extended forward to the main mast. We have never seen a vessel better adapted to carry second-class passengers than the Mendi. The staterooms, galleys, religious, professions, occupations, &c., as far as could be ascertained are as follows:

List of Names of Emigrants from New-York to Liberia—per Bark Mendi—May 24, 1859.

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Profession.	Remarks.
1	JAMES H. ROBERTS.	30	Good.	Math. Eplie.	
2	C. CHRISTIAN.	30	Good.	Lutheran.	Farmer
3	W. EDWIN ROBERTS.	15	do.		Farmer
4	CATHERINE A. TAYLOR.	30	Good.		Farmer
5	GEORGINA TAYLOR.	17	do.		
6	HARVEST YATES.	6	do.		
7	JOHN L. HARRIS.	30	Good.	Eplie. Church.	Coachman
8	W. D. HILL.	30	Good.		Laborer
9	W. B. BAKER.	30	Good.	African Meth.	Laborer
10	ALFRED JACOB.	31	do.		
11	HARRY S. WATKINS.	19	do.		
12	J. W. GORDON.	30	do.	Episcopal	Carpenter
13	ISABELLA GORDON.	24	do.		
14	E. L. JACO GORDON.	19	do.		
15	JOHN WILLIAMS.	30	Good.	M. E. Ch.	Laborer
16	J. H. HENRY JACOB.	19	do.		Copper
17	CHARLES F. PETER.	30	do.		
18	W. W. W. PETER.	30	do.		
19	DELLA M. PETER.	14	do.		
20	CLAYTON M. PETER.	10	do.		
21	JOHN HILL.	30	Good.	Ref. D. Ch.	
22	ELIAS A. PETER.	30	do.		Assessment
23	ANDREW STANLEY.	30	do.		Farmer
24	J. A. B. THOMAS.	30	do.		
25	ANNA BETHUN.	40	do.		

CABIN PASSENGERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Religion.	Profession.	Remarks.
26	ELIZABETH HILL.	31	Good.	Episcopal.	
27	SAMUEL T. HILL.	25	do.		
28	ANN ELIZABETH HILL.	20	do.		
29	CORNELIA A. HILL.	10	do.		
30	REV. W. C. ROBERTS.	30	Good.	Eplie. Ch.	Preacher
31	MARY O. ROBERTS.	30	do.		
32	REBEKAH ROBERTS.	11	do.		
33	ELIZABETH ROBERTS.	6	do.		
34	E. J. ROBERTS.	30	do.		Merchant
35	FRANCIS A. JOHNSON.	30	do.		
36	MARIA H. JOHNSON.	10	do.		
37	W. H. JOHNSON.	11	do.		
38	ELIAS H. JOHNSON.	9	do.		
39	REBEKAH JOHNSON.	7	do.		
40	GEORGINA JOHNSON.	7	do.		
41	JOHN R. JOHNSON.	11	do.		
42	CHARLES P. JOHNSON.	10	do.		
43	CHARLES MAGDOON.	30	do.		
44	ANDREW B. JOHNSON.	30	do.		

The Mendi having left the wharf on Monday, was taken down

to Sandy Hook by a steam tug on Tuesday evening, 24th May, and was off with a fine fair wind. A large company were present on Monday to see her leave the wharf, and bid farewell to friends manifesting a deep and friendly interest. About thirty of the relations and personal friends of those departing, accompanied them in the tug. Religious services were held on the Mendi in the morning, the Scriptures read, a hymn sung, and prayer offered, commending them to the Divine protection and blessing.

When the flag of Liberia was raised to the mast-head, the white star on its ground of blue, it was hoisted with cheer after cheer, in which those who were expecting to live under its protection seemed scarcely more enthusiastic than were the friends who accompanied them. It seemed to all a star of hope.

From all the manifestations of this occasion, we gather this concluding conclusion, that, whatever of prejudice against the Colonization Society may remain, there is, nevertheless, a pride and interest in the Republic of Liberia, among the colored population, most promising for its future growth.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

At this moment three vessels are on their way to Liberia—one from New-Orleans, conveying thirty slaves of Mr. John McDonough's Estate—to liberty and Liberia.

One from Baltimore, affording a passage for one hundred and fifty-three emigrants, chiefly emancipated slaves, but partly consisting of intelligent free colored men from Pennsylvania. And one from New-York, the bark Mendi, the departure of which we referred to in another column, conveying forty-five intelligent free colored men—nearly all from this State.

Over two hundred will thus speedily be added to the population of Liberia, and increase both its material and moral power. This is a larger number than the total of last year's emigration; and we anticipate that they are but the vanguard of a large company soon to follow.

Many prayers for their safety and usefulness; will follow these messengers of civilization, on their distant voyage; and their departure cannot fail to awaken the inquiry in many remaining here—Why do we tarry? Why do we not seize the high inheritance, and enter upon the noble mission set before us by a kind Providence!

THE LIBERIA FLAG.

It floats in the harbor of New-York over a vessel bearing the Nationality of Liberia. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

The Eusebia N. Roy, so named after the daughter of its owner, a merchant of Liberia, was formerly the American brig George T. Ackley. She was purchased by Mr. Roy two years ago, and has made two successful voyages. Before leaving the coast of Africa this spring, she received papers from the Liberian Republic, and changed her nationality.

To those who love to see the development of Liberia this is very gratifying; but, after all, it is somewhat costly. We mean by that, that though Liberia is an offshoot of our nation—and is planting our forms of Government in Africa—and though it is no fault of her Government that she is not in treaty with the Government of the United States, yet under this technical defect of having no treaty, her vessels and her products are met with discriminatory duties, very unjust and damaging.

Liberian vessels pay higher tonnage duties, and Liberia sugar brought in such vessels pays higher duties than if brought in English, or Dutch, or Spanish vessels. Is this right? Ought not our laws to be modified, and rather favor than discourage the incipient enterprise of the young Republic.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

This work goes bravely on. Not to speak of Dr. Livingston, and Mr. Burton, on the Eastern Coast—the former up the Zambezi and to Lake Nyass, and the latter along the latitude of Zanzibar to the Southern Sources of the Nile, nor of the Sunbeam on the Niger, of whose ascent far up that river we may shortly hear, we have others nearer home.

The Liberia Herald contains a series of articles giving the results of an Exploration made from May to December, 1858, from Monrovia, Liberia, several hundred miles interior, by George L. Seymour, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut.

The country and people described by him are very interesting. If anything could excite the ambition of our colored population, one would suppose the possession of such a country all their own would do it. If space permits, we intend hereafter to give portions of Seymour's Journal to our readers.

A new Exploration to be made in Yoruba, and Nuha, has just been commenced by two colored men of the United States—Mr. Robert Campbell, and Dr. Martin R. Delaney.

It was at first proposed to have this company consist of five persons, but after months of effort the means obtained were found inadequate, and only two have gone.

Mr. Campbell left the United States in April, via England, and is to meet Dr. Delaney—who sailed from New-York, in the Bark Mendi—in Liberia, or at Lagos, on the Coast of Africa.

Dr. Delaney leaves with the purpose of learning and reporting the real facts as they exist in Africa, and with the hope of hereafter aiding the African Civilization Society, to found a new nation near the river Niger. We understand that he carries with him full instructions as to the points of information on which that Society desires him to report.

Light breaks in upon the gloomy darkness of Africa.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the ship M. C. Stevens at Baltimore, the brig E. N. Roy, and the schooner Anknet at New-York—a very encouraging amount of agricultural products from the sugar farms of the St. Paul's river Liberia, was received. Sugar, cyprus, melons, and coffee attested the reality of that agricultural wealth of which we have so often testified, but which until now has not been practically displayed.

All the letters by these arrivals which refer to farming, speak in the most cheering terms of the activity and energy displayed.

The sugar was not so bright in color as it will be after further experience. The cyprus was not of equal quality, some of it fermenting for lack of density. These defects will easily be corrected in future, and we heartily congratulate the people of Libe-

ria, for the development of their latent agricultural wealth, and this undeniable testimony that both industry and enterprise exist among them.

We should not do justice to the truth of history, and we dare affirm, to the grateful sentiment of Liberia farmers, if we failed to add, that, in developing this mine of wealth, they are above all men indebted to the untiring liberality of Mr. H. M. Schiefelin, a merchant of the city of New-York.

His munificent expenditures for this purpose, already amounting to thousands of dollars, are not exhausted. Co-operating with him, we may mention the names of our late President, Anson G. Phelps, Henry Young, James B. Johnson, Thomas Porten, and C. H. Shipman, who have aided by a subscription of five hundred dollars each. They must feel the highest satisfaction in these results of a well-directed munificence; and find encouragement to renewed efforts to develop in Africa, for the African race, all the elements of permanent prosperity and national greatness.

By the same arrival, we received specimens of the carpeting, and plain cotton cloth, exhibited, last December, at the National Fair—the manifestation of capacity for furnishing valuable cotton, raw or manufactured.

A specimen examined by the manufacturers of Lowell, was pronounced worth 12 cents a pound, although somewhat discolored.

President Benson forwarded a specimen of a fine yellow dye, said to give a brilliant color almost unequalled. The value of this is being subjected to proper tests in this city. The friends of Liberia may in the above items find ground for much encouragement in this work; and our enterprising colored men, a strong motive for emigration on to the Republic of Liberia.

GERO, KING OF DAHOMEY.

In an interesting article on the death of this infamous monster of cruelty, in the *Colonization Herald* of May, we find one or two paragraphs liable to lead to erroneous impressions, either taken from the *London Morning News*, or originating with the writer in the *Herald*. "The liberated Africans of Sierra Leone founded the town of Abokuta," so it is stated in this article, but very incorrectly. Abokuta was a large city of refuge; to which remnants of many towns and cities had fled, long before a single refugee from Sierra Leone arrived there.

Gero is represented as "again and again attacking Abokuta"; but so far as authentic history states, he made but one attack upon it, which was defeated as much by American as by English influence.

Again a quotation from Rev. T. J. Bowen's *Central Africa*, is made—referring to the many towns and cities which had been given to the flames—as seen by him, between Lagos and Abokuta, and the heavy loss of life in Yoruba, in slave wars as it is called. Gero, King of Dahomey, had been the chief instrument in their destruction. Mr. Bowen is careful to inform us that civil wars and intestine commotions, as well as the Fellah invasion from the Upper Niger, caused most of this devastation.

Gero was but one of the many devastators of Yoruba. Still he was a monster who annually slew thousands of human victims to the manes of his ancestors—so, since his death, his son and successor has slain at one time six hundred to his manes, and is now at the head of a plundering army to capture other thousands for the same purpose.

With the knowledge that such barbaric scenes are enacted yearly in Africa—a sect of men in this country claiming to be philanthropists, and who make a terrible clamor over the whipping of a slave at the South, not only refuse to mislead in staying these awful cruelties, but hinder, and oppose, and ridicule, and often calumniate those engaged in efforts to remedy them. How strange and unaccountable are such evidences of human frailty!

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Feb. 21st, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th October, and have perused it with much pleasure. I have also read the note from the Rev. J. Tracy to you, intimating the propriety of further explanations of the latter part of my note of December 4, 1857, to Capt. Simon. In reply to which, I beg to say, that the word "privilege," mentioned in the latter part of that note, meant nothing more than, as he had complied with the law by entering his vessel as a lawful coastwise trader, he had the privilege of prosecuting his business as such, conformably to our laws, including the hire of voluntary laborers; and that though I had thus written to him to caution him of evils that might arise, owing to the well-known character and disposition of the natives, yet this caution was not intended to order him from our coast, and thus deprive him of the privilege the law, both Statute and Conventional, guaranteed to him. This is all that was meant. Please say to Mr. Tracy, that he, Capt. Simon, did not receive any license, or as much as one single line of writing from me, in authorization of the prosecution of his enterprise, or for any other purpose. Nor did he receive from the Collector of Customs anything different from what is usually given to all lawful coastwise traders.

Our National Fair was a most interesting occasion—a decided improvement on the one of the preceding year. It passed off far beyond our most sanguine expectations. The Report of the Adjoining Committee has nearly passed through the press, and copies shall be sent to you.

The farming interest in Liberia is very encouraging. Mr. Chester will commence his new paper so soon as the Legislature adjourns. He will use the *Luminary* press, and publish, I am informed, the *Liberia Christian Advocate*, for the Methodist Conference, and the *Star* (his own paper). These will be published monthly, making a semi-monthly issue. He has, no doubt, made a satisfactory arrangement with the Conference. Previous to Mr. Chester's arrival, the publication of the *Herald* had been re-commenced, but I think there will be no strife between the *Herald* and the *Star*.

I am under many obligations to you for your repeated acts of kindness to me. By the M. C. Stevens I send to you address a box containing a few articles of native manufactures from the interior, exhibited at the National Fair; among which you will find a robe, cap, apron, knife, bag or pouch, some pieces of bark containing a very beautiful and rich color yellow dye, which I think is valuable from the very simplicity of its application to dyeing. I send also a copy of Mrs. Van Buren's dissertation for the same. She used this bark for dyeing some pieces of silk for her

of this city, which for beauty and brilliancy of color we have never seen anything to surpass. She exhibited at the Fair some silks, &c. dyed with this bark, which attracted general admiration, and for which a premium was awarded. I read this that you may have tested. It may become an article of commercial importance. I enclosed a pair of socks made of silk cotton, the product of a tree that grows more than one hundred feet high, and whose trunk is often found to be eight and ten feet in diameter.

I do not remember having ever before seen any worked up into articles of utility. These were knit by Mrs. Sam Harris (she was), but now Mrs. Hicks. Her former husband was the hero of Haddington.

It is computed that not much less than a hundred thousand pounds of sugar will be made in Liberia this year; more than third of that quantity is already made, and is now in store, and they have not ground more than one third of their cane. Those mills have proved a great blessing to the Republic.

Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

HARPER, PALMAS, LIBERIA, Feb. 11, 1859.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY—Dear Sir: I must beg pardon for not writing you by ship M. C. Stevens. My engagements were such that I could not conveniently do so. Knowing, however, that the *Ackley* would sail perhaps as soon as the *Seoul* from the coast, I did not think it would be a matter of much difference.

I feel much obligated to the good gentlemen of the Colonization Society, for it is through their kindness that my present character has had its formation. I shall endeavor always to labor diligently and thankfully, patiently and perseveringly, in my profession. I have so far been quite successful in the practice of Medicine, and especially in Surgery. I do not assert this boastfully; but humbly, and thankfully to God. I have performed several of the minor operations in surgery, i. e., amputating a thigh, an arm, fingers, toes, excising tumors, &c. I am the first in the profession here who has used the sulphuric ether. The *ether* says I am "a proper witness" that I have it in my power to make persons dream in the day-time. We had quite a reinforcement of missionaries by the Stevens. They are so far well; but they are looking every day for an attack of fever. I cannot write you anything about the state of the Upper Settlements. Here peace and prosperity abound. The season has been a little unhealthy in consequence of the severity of the Harlequin winds. Remember me to Mrs. Pinney and family, but especially to Willie, and believe, dear Sir, Your obedient,

S. B. DIXON.

CABOTSBURG, Feb. 24, 1859.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—Dear Sir: I take this opportunity of writing these few lines to inform you that I have gotten to Africa safe, and am enjoying good health so far, hoping that these few lines may find you and your family enjoying the same blessing of good health. I am now in Cabotburg, about forty or fifty miles from Monrovia, in the interior of Africa. I find it a much healthier place than I expected. I heard that it was not here that it would be difficult for me to live, but it is not so. I find the weather at this season of the year very much like the spring of the year in America. The rains here are called winter—six months rain, and six months dry. We need a change of the same kind here as we do in America. I have got all the things that you gave me, safely, except the grubbing hoe; that I did not get—the captain said it was not put on board. Please, Mr. Pinney, send me one—for, indeed, sir, I cannot get along without one; at this time I have very little money, and such a thing out here is hard to get. Also it was requested of me to enquire for a lady of the name of Miss Simpson. I have not heard of her as yet, but will continue to inquire for her. I have a half-acre lot and am at work trying to build me a house. I shall also get thirty acres of farm land from the Government. I think that I will get along pretty well after a while, if the Lord spare my life, and give me good health; and the next time I write to you I hope that shall be able to write from experience. Please give my love to all your family—Mrs. Pinney, and to all children. Tell them I want to see them very badly. Give my love to all that ask after me. Dear Sir, I will, as "some" ters for you to direct. Please write me by return of ship. Nothing more at this time. I remain, your humble servant,

HARVEY LOWE.

CABOTSBURG, Feb. 18, 1859.

REV. J. B. PINNEY—It is with the most sincere respect that I take this opportunity to address you, hoping that these few lines may find you in good health, as I am at present.

I have arrived at Cabotburg, and I am well pleased with the place. It is very pleasant here—a great deal more so than in Monrovia; but the people there were very kind to me. We were forty-three days making the passage.

The old man that was with me is well; he is now working on his lot. But I feel rather weak; yet I think I shall go to work to-morrow if the Lord spare me, and I feel well enough for us both, and I shall commence on my lot. I feel very thankful to you for your kindness, and to I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMAS RHOADS.

MONROVIA, February 19, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—I have been permitted, in the good providence of God, to return once more to my dear home, friends, and field of labor, for which blessed privilege I most humbly thank my kind Heavenly Father. Off Cape DeVard, I was taken down with an attack of lung fever, which reduced me very much, and left me much debilitated; but from the kind attention of Dr. Laing, and other dear friends, I soon got about; and by the time I reached home I was quite recovered, and am now very well, and so vigorously engaged as ever in the duties of my large school, which I opened the 15th January. My school numbers fifty-five scholars, varying in age from nine to twenty, both male and female.

We reached Monrovia on the 24th December, fifty-nine days from Baltimore, had a very pleasant voyage, our ship company of able passengers most agreeable, the weather for the whole voyage a splendid ship with every comfort necessary for the voyage. The harbor of Monrovia is a beautiful sight to the eye, and the surrounding country of the A.

Hon. William A. Kelley rose in the galleries and said he liked to take his vote in behalf of African Colonization, and to express the satisfaction he felt at testimony to the able and recent action of Mr. Latrobe. He accordingly offered two resolutions, extending the thanks of the committee to Mr. Latrobe for his address, and asking, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, a copy of the address.

The resolutions were read and sustained, and after the resolutions had been pronounced by the Hon. Dr. Chandler, the meeting adjourned. — Col. Shields.

a glorious resurrection; and comfort the want cheered by the conscious assurance that they who sleep in Jesus "shall awake in likeness."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, at its recent session in that city, adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, the subjoining report and accompanying resolutions on African Colonization.

The Commission on Colonization beg leave to submit the following Report:

We are impressed with the conviction that the scheme of African Colonization is one of the grandest enterprises of benevolence that engages the attention of the present age. This conviction arises out of two general considerations, to wit:

[illegible]

the *Prin Kien*, which has recently appeared, and is well got up, gives the following account of the progress and prosperity of the country, compiled by a Chinese resident of Tamboukine in 1882. Quaintly enough, it records in view landed property on which buildings have been erected to the value of 24,000 taels. Even, freely granted to persons of means, applicants in 1883 for £7.10s. are now sold for £200 and upwards! A Wesleyan Chapel, an Episcopal Church, a Dutch Consulate, a Government Office, a Library, are mentioned. The most prominent of our public buildings are the Dutch Consulate, a large number of shops, and a few houses, and a few mercantile stores and shops, some of which sell by wholesale and retail; three hotels; one private boarding-house. Of trades and professions we have three addressees; four shoemakers: two tailors; four wigmakers; two blacksmiths; one gunsmith; one jeweller; two watchmakers and confectioners; and six carpenters; besides a number of small tradesmen, millers, millwrights, warreners, painters, glaziers, &c., &c., no slave of which is to be doing otherwise than well. Then we have day and evening schools for young gentlemen and young ladies; two seminaries public, four enrolled agents, &c., &c. The same paper is also speaking for the "giving out" of Fadana's country in Tamboukine.

In and around Cape Town, and throughout the Division, added property has risen in value immensely. At Newlands and which was purchased a few years ago for £250, was sold at £1,000 in 1910. At Wellington a fortnight ago an erf that was sold ten years ago for £400, was sold for £1,125. A place which was purchased a few years ago for £400, is now sold in a good time, was sold for £800; and an erf purchased 2 years ago for £300, sold for £425. Properties in this city have realized 50 per cent on previous sales.

The chief, Quesha, who was imprisoned on Robben Island, returned to his tribe, his period of transportation being counted. He was received by his people with great rejoicing to have been a resident in Somerset Hospital for several months.

Mr. Rarey's pamphlet on the art of taming wild horses has been translated into the common Dutch of the Boers, by E. B. Pret, Enq., and will shortly issue from the press.

Mr. James Chapman, the enterprising and successful explorer of the Transvaal territory, and the interior of tropical Africa, soon have the accounts of his very interesting travels ready for the press.

Mr Robert Stanford has prepared for the public a detailed history of the cruel wrongs to which he and his family have been subjected. His appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of this colony to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, will excite a great deal of interest, not only for the individual merits of the appellant's case, but as a novelty in the history of this colony.

The intelligence of travellers H. and G. Green has been received up to the 28th of August, dated from the banks of the River Zonga. On their way to the Lake they witnessed a most appalling annihilation of the Luvu people by the Gwari. Many of the Gwari, by the exploitation of Gwari, were being murdered. Many of the Gwari, by the exploitation of the men, but it was soon subdued by arms broke out during the men. The party reached the Lake on the 8th August, and found nothing to induce them to remain there, they pushed on to the Mookletts before the sickly season set in.

their journey up from the "Naumaga" station whence their former lives were dated in July, they saved the country from the ravages of the guns. They regretted not having a more powerful armament, but they were content with the beautiful topography along the banks of the delightful river, "Zouma," which left the lake they had travelled through by water in the wake of Mr. F. Green left there on his former visit, in keeping the chief, though in a sadly depressed condition, from any further attempts at the same. The handsome work of it, from the river, was not to be seen, and they were glad they had a pleasant sailing, having rigged up a couple of sails for the occasion, but when it blew from the eastward, as they then had, it was hard work for them to get along in the mid of native hands, and the boat belonging to the boat being now *not* *an* *investor* on the arrival at the lake, they were glad to see the boat useful after shooting, when the elephants and other game come to the river to drink and take their usual bath.

Mr. F. G. finds the game much more wary now than travellers find the country, and that they are obliged to have recourse to stratagem, instead of the open sport on his former visits. He is in hopes of meeting the Rev. Mr. Moffatt at "Moselle," which, he would be of great service to them. They have been told that the chief will not allow the Boers ingress to his country, but he could very probably disposed towards Englatmen, especially those who will trade with his people. They had heard nothing of the late expedition, and he was to have met them at the lake. His plan was to promote his remembrance to "Cucene" or "Cousine River," about five days journey to the north of the "Adams," and not unwilling to follow it to the interior, and especially come about the lake. Mr. F. G. appeared anxious to know of the success of the expedition, and to be assured of Mr. Anderson's safety, as he considers the expedition attended with risk of life in that part of the country.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society, recently organized in the City of New-York, held its first anniversary in New-York City on the 11th of May.

2. The Republic of Liberia covers a coast line of over seven hundred miles, and that of Sierra Leone protects most of the coast north of Liberia, and thus far, at least, the slave-trade effectually cut off.

3. A base of operations is here, and, which, by the fostering care of the Christian nations, might in co-operation with other similar colonies, carry Christian civilization over that entire continent.

6. It is practicable for the entire African population to be colonized if they desire it. Besides the contributions of benevolence, appropriations have been made for this end, by State legislation to the amount of \$460,000 in the aggregate; and there is every reason to expect these appropriations to be increased.

1. That the history of the world demonstrates that colonization is the only means of elevating barbarous nations to a state of civilization.
2. That when two races so different in character and con-

From such considerations, and others that might be multiplied, we hold that it is the duty of the Christian Church to promote such a scheme by all practical means, and the ministers of the gospel should keep this subject before their people as they do other great Christian enterprises, and that citizens should lend their influence to secure from the State Governments continued appropriations in aid of the scheme.

The PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE passed a resolution "recommending the charges to take up a collection on the Fourth of July, if deemed expedient."

THE PRESBYTER OF NEW CASTLE, (O. S. Presbyterian) at its regular meeting, commended the African Colonization enterprise the liberality of its people. The SYND OF PHILADELPHIA at recent session, unanimously "*Resolved*, that this body cherish unabated interest in the great cause of African Colonization, and cordially commend it to the countenance and liberality of benevolent within our bounds."—*Col. Herald*.

RETURN OF ROBERT HILL—INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRY.

He says that upon his arrival there, his family had a short case of the African fever in acclimating, but he does not record the fever there as any more dangerous than the same sickness here. When he first landed, he found everything in that country—the weather, climate, soil, habits of the people, manner of living, &c.—so different from what they are here, that for some he was somewhat disappointed; but the longer he resided, the more he liked it. Of the two hundred emigrants who accompanied him, he says only one is now at all dissatisfied, he has a family behind him in Kentucky.

wood as the best lands in Illinois, and the crops of the country, and the people as good as in any society in which they ever lived. The laws which govern the State are nearly similar to those of England, and are enforced without difficulty. The people generally are industrious, and appear to be desirous of embracing and improving the advantages of the country. Emigrants are considered regularly—two ship loads every year. Many natives also come to settle there, and are treated kindly. Employment is afforded them, their children are sent to school, and pains are taken to enlighten and Christianize them. The same, Mr. says, are rather a shrewd race, active, naturally kind, and anxious to improve.

better than Irish potatoes, and produces abundantly. Or-
lemans, and many other species of excellent fruit unknown
grow in abundance, and a laboring man can raise produc-
the support of his family with much less toil than in this coun-
try. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, &c. are easily raised—liv-
miles in some parts of the settlement. There are also horses
raised.

There is a general feeling of friendship, sympathy, and kindness for new emigrants. All seem to feel that Africa is the home of the colored man, and that there he can be a man, possessed of all the rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Mr. Hill has returned with his wife, for the purpose, as we have remarked, of settling up his affairs here, which when completed, he hopes to do this in a few months—he will return, probably by the ship which will leave Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st of November next. Mr. Hill's niece is married in Carey'sburgh, and is well pleased with the place.

Mr. Hill is now stopping in town at the house of Mrs. Butcher (colored), and will be pleased to give any information to his colored friends here that he can. Our old citizens are well acquainted with Robert Hill. He has lived in this State since 1838, and for twelve years on his farm on Spring Creek, in this county, and has always been regarded as a truthful and reliable man.

We have extended this statement to considerable length, because the information given by Mr. Hill is important to such a colored race as think of making their homes in Liberia. In closing, Mr. Hill desires us to say that formerly he had great prejudices against the Colonization Society, since he has been to Liberia, and has seen with his own eyes what they have done, and are doing—he is sure that the men who have devoted their time, their influence and their money to open Africa to the colored people of the United States, without the hope of earthly reward, are engaged in a great and noble work. He so long has any feelings of jealousy or prejudice against them, but hopes that their labors will ultimately be successful, and that they will receive their full reward, if not here, in the next world, for kindness to his race.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal* of Nov. 11.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM LIBERIA.—The schooner Antelope arrived on Sunday, May 16th, from Liberia, after a passage of fifty-six days. She has in her cargo about twenty tons of sugar, seven thousand gallons of palm oil, a quantity of cane wood, and African coffee. When the Antelope left, March 21st, the farmers on the St. Paul's river were in the midst of their sugar making, and if she had been delayed but a few days, she would have brought twice the quantity of sugar.

The Anloleke touched at Cape Mesurado, which is described by the owners as the most flourishing town they had seen in Liberia, arriving after every evidence of enterprise and prosperity.

Mr. Chester's newspaper, the "Lone Star," had not yet made its appearance. He has, however, sent out proceeds, as a sample of the matter that will occupy his first number. This reminds me of the man who carried around with him a brick, as a sample of what his house was to be.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—The Legislature of Liberia at the last session would not legalize the building of the College at Monrovia. A memorial was received by both Houses from the Board of Donation, which gave great offence to many, if not a majority of the Legislature. The substance was that the College ought to be built at Monrovia, and that the Board of Donation would not consent to its erection anywhere, if it did not meet with the approval of the Trustees here. Thus matters stand.—*Af. Ro.*

ORATION OF THE HON. J. H. B. LATROBE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This very able and eloquent discourse has, at the earnest invitation of the friends of the cause, been delivered to large assemblies in many of our principal cities and everywhere received with the respect and admiration expressive of the high regard in which the Society is held. By its successful labors for Colonization, Mr. Latrobe is demonstrating to the entire and disinterested concern for its entire triumph. May the whole country soon sustain it with an equally just and ardent enthusiasm.—*Id.*

St. MARK'S HOSPITAL, CAPE PALMAS.—That admirable apostolic laborer in the cause of Christ, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, missionary of the P. E. Church at Cape Palmas, has enclosed to us, in a brief but interesting letter, an appeal in behalf of a hospital about to be established at that prominent point on the eastern Coast of Africa. To make known the object, he feels assured, is all that is necessary. Cape Palmas is improving every year. The English steamers now stop here monthly, having been withdrawn from Monrovia. The chief reason is that the steamer can here be so conveniently and safely landed, as well as insured, when needed. We shall publish this appeal, with pleasure, in our next number.

CURIOUS RITE.—On the afternoon of the 16th (January) I went to Mo Fogi, and preached on the subject of the new birth. Those my subject to suit the occasion. During the previous week some thirty young men had received the closing rites of initiation to the "Paruro," which is called a new birth, in which the Devil is said to be the mother. The first of these rites is led a death. At the close they are washed and receive new names; when admitted to society, they are not allowed to know their own friends, or things in most common use. This suggested my subject.

At the close of my remarks, I was asked by one who was spokesman for the occasion, how they could be born again that their hearts would be changed, so as to love every thing and hate every thing evil. After I had answered this question and endeavored to make the matter understood, the question of polygamy and slavery came up. I placed my opposition to them on the ground of equal justice to all.—Am. Mis.

The death of Dr. Edward Vogel, who had travelled over Lake Chad, Bornu, Baguirmi and the country Wadai, west of Dufur, is almost a certainty. The rumor that he was murdered by the command of the Sultan of Wadai, may have arisen from the simple fact that he was kept as a prisoner; a cause for either may be found in his imprudence in climbing to the peak of one of its sacred mountains.

DEPARTURE OF THE McDONOUGH NEGROES.—The *New Orleans* says of the 29th ult. says :
The ship Rebecca, Captain William Carter, left Government wharf yesterday, direct for Liberia, cleared by Messrs. Pratz, Puckett & Co., and having on board forty-two negroes belonging to McDouough estate. They go provided with money, clothes, household implements, and agricultural instruments of growth.

tion. A physician on board will look to their health during voyage, and when they land, the Liberia Emigration Society take charge of them during six months, and help them to blick themselves."

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY AND THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER
the packet with M. C. Stevens, of 100 tons burden, and fitted with every conve-
nience from Baltimore for all the ports of Liberia. Cabin passage, \$100; steer-
age, \$25; freight 25 cents per foot.

JAMES HALL, of Baltimore, agent of the vessel, will attend to any applications
stevedore or freight.

Communicated from the *Times* of New-York during information or aid may apply in
or lighter boats to the Coast.

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY AND THE FIRST of a pocket ship M. C. Stevens, of 100 tons burden, and sails from Baltimore for all the ports of Liberia. Cargo, \$45; freight 20 cents per ton.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be made to the Editor, Rev. J. B. PENNY.

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LIBERIA, A PILLAR TO JEHOVAH.

A SERMON

PREACHED ON BEHALF OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION, JULY 3, 1850.

BY REV. JOSEPH E. NASSAU.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church,

"In that day shall there be a pillar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord."—ISAIAH XLIX. 19.

PALESTINE is not the only thought it is in many respects the principal country to which the finger of prophecy points. As one of the lands often and expressly designated in the prophetic writings appears Egypt, "the land of the Pyramids," favorably known in early times as "the cradle" of science and of the arts—the nursery of literature and theology. In the prophecy of Isaiah we find it honored with special and frequent recognition. It is mentioned distinctly, and at length, in the chapter from which the text is taken.

And since the land of the Nile is, in a sense, the XYZ of Africa, much that is predicated of it may be presumed to relate to other portions of that long benighted continent. It can scarcely be doubted that this wider application of predictions, on their face specifically Egyptian, is both admissible and fully justified—if not, indeed, primarily designed.

The descriptions which the Prophet here employs allude manifestly to the institutions, language, and usages of the Hebrew patriarchs, and are very appropriate as proclaiming the introduction of the true religion into that pagan country, the substitution of the worship of the living God for the grovelling practices of idolatry, the subsequent benign effect upon both the internal condition and the external prosperity of that land, as well as upon its international relations with other countries. Terms are here used which indicate a most happy change in the habits, in the speech, in the observance, and in the whole exterior life of that benighted land; a blessed social, commercial, civil, and religious revolution among its idolatrous inhabitants.

The Prophet had been denouncing against Egypt heavy calamities and judgments. In this passage he gives a happier shading to his predictions. From foretelling doom he glides into promise.

"In that day," he adds, *i. e.*, in the times of the Messiah, "shall five cities in the land of Egypt speak the language of Canaan and swear to the Lord of hosts; one shall be called the city of destruction." That is, five out of six or five-sixths of the cities of that pagan country shall renounce heathenism and embrace the true religion. The large proportion of the population shall turn Christian; they shall become familiar with the sacred Scriptures, the inspired books of the Hebrews, and shall learn to invoke the holy name of the living God. Mention is made of the oath, or religious swearing, as a part of Christian worship. The idea is that their idols being abandoned, these converts from paganism shall boldly avow their faith in Jehovah. By their legitimate use of the oath they will express their adhesion to the true God, and their resolution never to apostatize from the Lord whom the Jews revered. Or, by the oath we may here understand the whole of religious worship or homage. The prediction, therefore, is that these pagans shall become converts to the Christian faith—worshippers of Jehovah. And the one unconverted city, *i. e.*, the infidel minority, the unbelieving remnant of the inhabitants, shall be devoted to destruction.

In the next verse, cited as the text, the prophecy is extended by the introduction of other emblems of the true religion. "There shall be," it is said, "an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord." That is, in the very seat of the kingdom, in the heart of the land (as indicative of the very deep and general hold which Christianity shall there gain), there will be erected the most significant emblem of the true faith, THE ALTAR, either as a memorial, or as suggestive of the Scriptural doctrine of the atonement, and of the offering up of spiritual sacrifices. And there too, on the border or extreme boundary, there shall rise a fair column, boldly inscribed to Jehovah—recounting the historic pillars which the piety of Hebrew Patriarchs reared to their covenant God, and vying with the far-famed obelisks and other monuments of that land, noted for, and often designated by, its venerable pyramids and similar colossal structures.

As much as to say—that land, from centre to circumference, shall be consecrated, not as formerly to false gods, but to Jehovah the only living and true deity. Christian ordinances and laws shall stand there, as a conspicuous pillar—the first and most noticeable object to the traveller entering the country. The idea is, that the doctrine of the Gospel shall be publicly professed, its practices generally adopted, its principles widely dis-

seminated, and its beneficent institutions incorporated in the social machinery of the State. So that the indications of piety shall be general, and it shall be known far and wide that that once heathen country is part of Christendom. Thus there will be many a pillar on the border thereof, to herald Egypt's conversion unto God; even as the flag at the mast-head declares the nationality of a swift-winged ship.

But not to detain upon exposition, let us proceed to the application of this prophecy in the amplified and accommodated sense already explained. Let us understand, then, that this glorious prediction is as yet largely unfulfilled, but in process of accomplishment; and that it is not to be limited strictly to the local confines of Egypt proper, as contracted within modern boundaries. Indeed, may we not safely presume that the prophecy is pertinent to adjacent lands, and to a kindred race? With this understanding, we can esteem it as referring, at least indirectly, to those portions of Northern and Western Africa, where the altar of the Christian religion has been set up, and the standard of civilization has been already planted, and where a most promising foothold has been gained by the pioneer missionary, and through the effective agency of a Christian colonization.

Why may we not look hopefully to that vigorous Christian republic, and to those prosperous Mission stations, which, lying the western coasts of Africa, are so full of promise, not only to benighted Egypt, but to the entire continent, with its native and its exiled sons? Are they not destined to bear an important part in the further fulfillment of this animating prediction; "There shall be an altar to the Lord in that land, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord?" Assuredly these missionary and colonizing enterprises of the Christian Church in this century have accomplished something invaluable towards the evangelization and exaltation of degraded Africa and her wasted scattered and deeply injured sons.

There the altar of the Christian religion finds a place in the hearts, in the families, and in the sanctuaries of a long debased and oppressed people; and thence, as from a prolific fountain, multiplying streams of happiest influence have begun to flow, to gladden God's heritage in Africa. And as to the prospective influence of these felicitous beginnings, who can foresee them—who can put bounds thereto? Who so unfriendly as to stay this tide of advancing good? Have we not every reason to believe that this initial stream of grace will gradually deepen and widen, flowing faster and further until all redeemed Africa shall stretch out her hands unto God?

The establishment of a Christian republic on the coast of Africa does, therefore, really seem like this very prophetic pillar, foretold by Isaiah as certain to be erected on the borders of Egypt. It is surely a column of fairer proportions and of loftier height, and more remotely conspicuous than any of Egypt's natural or artificial monuments. The graceful obelisks and pyramids of that land, towering heavenwards in all their grandeur, and bearing on their summits undying memories, and the record of ancient wonders, are not so noble as that imperishable pillar.

Part of Africa is already part of Christendom. Columns, commemorative and significant of this fact are discernible from afar. Christian institutions there established, Christian churches, Christian men and women, and ministers of the everlasting Gospel, a Christian government in successful operation and no longer now a doubtful experiment—all these and kindred influences constitute a beautiful monument for Africa, a pillar on the border of Egypt, inscribed with the name of the true God, declarative of Africa's regeneration, and prophetic of her future exaltation—an indestructible memorial to the King of kings.

And if the First Napoleon, in his African campaign, could halt at the base of Egyptian pyramids, and pointing to their lofty pinnacles could exclaim in his comrades an invincible enthusiasm and thirst for martial glory, by his eloquent outburst:—*"Soldiers! Forty centuries resting on those summits are watching you from their giddy height—so may we, pausing in view of this graceful Christian pillar erected on the Western Coast of Africa by the indefatigable and zealous toil of noble men and women, renew our hopes, and refresh our faith, by the inspiring reflection, that all the unborn centuries of Africa's coming glory seem to be cradled there."*

And especially in this a suitable exercise for American Christians at such a season and on such a day as this, so intimately associated with all that we call dear—both as Christians holding to the faith of a risen Jesus, and as patriots breathing the filial spirit of Columbia's sons. On this day that saw the Lord arise, on this (so near) the natal day of our national existence, we do well to rejoice at whatever conspires to the glory of an ascended Lord, or to the well-being of an endeared country. For this rising pillar both betokens the growing empire of Prince Emmanuel, and is auspicious of insalubrious good, as well to the citizens of America as to the children of Africa, bond and free.

How well does it consist with the entire analogy of the climate dealings, that, out of the gigantic wrong which the African race has so long sustained (some of which have been self-imposed by villainal hands, and some at the hands of wicked men of other nations), there should be deduced by the mysterious operations of an over-ruling Providence, an unspeakable and lasting blessing! It is the work of "Him who doeth all things well," to bring good out of evil. The workers of iniquity may devise and perpetrate evil, but God can convert their doings to influence subversive to His wise and merciful designs. In the crucible of His providence even the iniquities of the wicked are cast, and therefore He by and by sends a magnificent and beneficent result. The sale of Joseph into Egypt is a case in point. The older sons of Jacob meant it for evil, but God overruled it to the direct fulfillment of His own purpose, both to the use of the woman and to the deliverance of Israel. Wrong-doing in the end must ultimately do themselves wrong. We may rely upon it, therefore, that Jehovah means to give

liberty in Africa; and the indications are, that this result is to be achieved, in good part, through that humble, and much derided agency, yet in its insignificance, *African Colonization*. Behold what it has already effected! Scarcely, indeed, can we appreciate its actual and prospective effectiveness; but we can look at it as a pillar, rising on the boundaries of Africa, to be viewed from different quarters, and regarded in manifold aspects.

Its leading characteristic, its prominent glory, is, that it is a pillar to the Lord—a monument to the Divine praise. This is its chief, its crowning distinction. Subordinate to this, it has other phases. Thus we may think of it in the sequel, as a four-sided shaft, to be contemplated successively by the Missionary—by the Trader—by the American Patriot—and by the Native African. I would have you, then, pass around this beautiful Column, and, on its four sides, see these several inscriptions, namely: *Sacred to Missions—Sacred to Commerce—Sacred to the United States of America—Sacred to the United States of Africa.*

Suffer me to detain you a few moments with some thoughts under each of these topics. I will suggest them very cursorily, as in fancy you are comparing this pillar.

1.—Viewing this monument, first with a Christian's eye and from an evangelical stand-point, we read this frontal inscription: *SACRED TO MISSIONS.*

Colonization efforts were begotten in a truly missionary spirit; and all that they have accomplished, or propose to effect, must have primary reference to the spread of the Gospel, the promulgation of the Christian religion. And for this purpose how important and admirable an instrumentality is the Liberian republic! It has been conceived by Christian principle and baptized in prayer. It is based upon a recognition of the Christian religion. It is controlled by a Christian Government. It is dotted with Christian churches, and peopled by a civilized and largely a Christian population. It is, moreover, all the while exerting a missionary influence upon adjacent tribes, and thus by example and by active influences performing direct missionary labor. The benighted tribes look on, wonder, admire, and feel the change. Thus a Christian influence is constantly radiating from this centre, and permeating the surrounder any form of heathenism. It cannot be otherwise. This is precisely the rational and feasible method for reaching the interior and remote parts of that dark continent with the saving health of the Gospel.

This Christian commonwealth is, therefore, like a second Howard; like a benevolent physician just stepping on the shores of sin-plagued Africa, and extending in his open, generous hand the medicinal gifts which the sick and dying need. And see how the diseased, hearing his call, are flocking to receive his balm! The dying, too, revive, as the cheering accounts, borne upon every breeze, reach them from the recently arrived physician. Even such is the attitude, and such the missionary influence of this Christian Republic established on the western shores of Africa.

And a greater work in this very direction it is destined still to accomplish. Every year it is carrying the leaven of the Gospel farther into the hitherto unreachd paganism of this Continent. Native Africans who live contiguous are brought directly under the influence of its benign Christian rays. It has thus become a great Christian light, burning and shining, ever sending out its genial beams and heat to disperse the gloom and counteract the chill of heathenism. And thus more and more it must spread. Tribe after tribe, man after man, must bow to its genial sway, become by degrees assimilated to it, and in turn combine their Christian energies in the grand scheme of African Missions.

2. Take another step and contemplate this Liberian pillar, secondly, as consecrated to Commerce. Standing on the deck of a merchantman, and traversing any of earth's waters, you may discover the commercial influence of this rising republic. Already the leading powers of the world are beginning to perceive and court that influence. And well they may. For it does not require the most sagacious mind to notice that in that region there is opening a fountain prolific of choicest streams, freighted with much of the future trade of the world. Here is destined (and that soon) to be one of earth's emporiums. England and France, and, to some extent, our own Government, begin to realize this fact.

Liberia is like the delta of the Nile; it is, and it is to be, the mouth of Africa, so far as concerns much of her exports and imports. Here are found and will be gathered elements of an original and exhaustless wealth, which are now hardly begun to be developed; but which, ere long, must exert a most potent effect upon the future commerce of the globe. When, therefore, we have at hand the undoubted data upon which the prediction may be based, it can scarcely be denominated a prophecy, to declare that long before the close of the present century one of the vital arteries of the commercial life of the world will start from the heart of this African Republic.

From that part will come many of the best and most vigorous pulsations in the business life of the nation. It would be inappropriate to go here and now to enter into detail (nor need I) in respect to this branch of my subject. The elemental wealth, and the staple productions of that land (which are too manifold even to specify) will constitute an all-important, an essential part of international trade, will contribute a large share of the substantial business of the world.

And now, what it is recollected that an invaluable influence commences upon the civilization, the national wealth, the political elevation, the social glory, and the moral improvement of the nation of the world, the heart of every philanthropist will be gladdened in view of the innumerable saddest scenes, the scenes of commercial misery which (as you have just reviewed) in this island but daily Christian empire, how rapidly may the magnitude of international prosperity look

thither for one of the fairest and most potent of prospective civilizers!

3. We may now advance a third step, and on the next side of this prophetic pillar, we (or rather posterity) may read—*Sacred to the American Union.*

What does that mean (you ask) as an inscription on an African monument?

We may imagine some future traveller in that land musing on the significance of such an inscription; and with that as his text he turns to history for the desired interpretation. And he will find it to mean something like this—that American Christianity had much to do with the inception and establishment of this noble commonwealth, and that African Colonization sending back to Columbia its happy reflex influence, furnished one (if not the chief) key to the solution of the tangled question of American slavery.

Perhaps by that time the United States Government will not hesitate to do, as other governments have done—acknowledge the independence of the young African State. And this should be rather presumed upon. It might even be declared superfluous, as being only the formal recognition of an actually existing filial relation. For in more sense than one that republic is the child of our Union—the offspring of American patriotism—the standing testimonial of America's practical friendship for Africa.

And any future writer of Liberian history would necessarily gather from American sources a large proportion of his elemental facts. He would need to trace the connection of the bondage of Africa's slaves in this Western world with the gradual emancipation and return of some of them to their own proper soil. It would devolve upon him to show the real influence of their hard sojourn here upon their ultimate welfare; upon their social, intellectual, and moral improvement; and how many of them were returned in their own persons, or in the persons of their lineal descendants, to their own African home, true Christians, wise men, better citizens, and qualified, as they had not previously been, for a civilized existence, for self-sustenance, and self-government—qualified, in short, to serve out for themselves, under God, a nobler destiny than their native heathenism ever could have achieved.

Enterprise and industry of Liberia's sons will not fail to cooperate with the beneficent influence of the American Union, and will state with pride and progress with their African history, and will remember how, in a rigorous pupillage, they gleaned a valuable education. They will think of their ancestors' hardships and the in this land of their long vassalage, and they will persevere, joy (what is now too generally overlooked) that the hand of an inscrutable Providence had effectually shaped even the sufferings of the bondmen, and the abuses of unchristian masters, to a future result of unanticipated blessing both to the captives and their descendants, as well as to the stability and perpetuity of the American Union.

We ought not despite the day of small things. Yes, infants as the achievements of that enterprise as yet may be, there is no doubt in my mind of three things, namely:

(a) First, that the history of the Liberian Republic so far shows a complete success, fully proportioned to the expenditures, and, I may add, to the rational hopes of her projectors.

(b) Secondly, that no other project, apart from the Church, of which I know anything, is comparable to the colonization scheme in its practical benefit to either emancipated slaves or native Africans. I take it, therefore, that the active friends of colonization are the real, tried, practical friends of the African bond or free.

(c) And, thirdly, I know of nothing that opens so hopeful a door to the happy extinction of slavery in our own loved land as this very experiment. For obvious (and, to me, satisfactory) reasons, this enterprise has not as yet produced very special or splendid results in this particular direction, nor in the circumstances was this to be expected. Yet neither has it been wholly unproductive. But my meaning is this: That the scheme itself, of which the inception is already given in the successful founding of a Christian republic in Africa, by colonists of emancipated American bondmen, is a scheme grand and feasible enough (if adequately worked) to compass in due time this cherished design of its praiseworthy and patriotic projectors. Let American Christians cease hold of this admirable enterprise in the right spirit, with an energy commensurate with its importance, and in the legitimate development of the plan of colonization, we might confidently anticipate the gradual and peaceful extinction of this national incubus, which designing men seem rather ambitious of making and retaining as an apple of perpetual discord.

4. I hasten to survey briefly the fourth side of this Divinely erected pillar. It is thus inscribed—*Sacred to the United States of Africa.*

What, and where are these located? cry the incredulous. We never, say they, learned anything in our geography about the African United States! And yet I fancy that future geographers will note something of the sort. Something equivalent to this, and to which such an inscription may correspond, we have reason to look for. I regard the State of Liberia not as an end, but as the beginning of the consummation of colonization. It is the first of the series, and we may call it "the Old Dominion," or "the Empire State" of the African Union of a future day. Such a consummation it is far from chimerical to expect. Everything favors it. The very design—the natural tendency of things tends to such a result. Other tribes and circumstances nations must feel the mighty and salutary influence of this free, righteous, and Christian empire. Goodness, God will most prove manifest; showing internal wars and the barbarities of the slave-trade; promoting civil peace and national health. And such powerful influences must perpetually operate like a beneficial breeze, continually refreshing and purifying the most happy and solid empire upon the continent of America. So that, in the end of time, the work of civilization and Christian freedom must be greatly enlarged. New states and territories bound

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A. Gray, Printer, 16 & 18 Jacob street, N. Y.

MANY of our readers will remember the author of the sub

...and much good sense. He sailed with his family for

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, June 18, 1889.

city, containing an interesting correspondence (extracted from

committee of the Mercantile Line of the Free Colored People

object of the committee seems to be, to solicit your opinion

self is both wise and commendable; for this is the final result

their heterogeneous contact with the American people. Those who have carefully observed the past, and have the fore-

slow to hasten to the only permanent refuge left for a black man.

here he has a full scope for the growth of manhood, and the development of all his moral and intellectual capacities. As

men, but partially educated, not twenty years from the decks
the slave vessels, whose instructive knowledge of domes

pass the Jews of Cheapside. I state this fact, not to much commend such a principle, as to show that, while there is

our people in America are improvident and prodigal, they have the other extreme among the Africans in their own nation.

long intercourse with the Anglo-Saxon race, while deprived

At the time of reading your communication, I observed the

speaking of Natal as a place for growing sugar and cotton, but

seen that when colonization from America to Africa has been

United States, to endure the fever and fatigue of the Afri-

Ilorin, Ibadan, and all about the Niger." But you also

This statement seems to show in a word the impracticability

North Africa; but, as it is in the Turkish dominion, I cannot

go—say a dozen or twenty families together—to different p

openings, as circumstances allowed, to send for more f

self is good in theory, with the one hundred thousand dol

Sierra Leone is only a small territory, twenty miles square.

The people cannot farm; they are crowded for want of la

where, I ask, would be the security for the lives, liberty,

move for one year the heavy cannon from this garrison, and

miles to the leeward of this city; and, since the mail steamer

Sierra Leone. If this be the expense and difficulty of exten

[illegible]

may. These gentlemen received us with much cordiality ;

this was impossible, and, emptying the contents of his purse into her hands, bid her good-by with a softened voice. "Tell your brother and sister of Andrew Marshall Church," said she, "there has been no heap trouble; but my Jesus been wid me, and I meet um ober yonder." Poor woman! she had been set free from the age of folly and sent to Liberia, but her husband became

AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

MOROVIA, Africa, July 25th, 1859.

To the Editors of the New-York Times.

GENTLEMEN.—I left New-York on the 24th day of May, in the afternoon, on the bark *Mendi*, Johnson, Tarpin & Dunsen, owners of vessel and cargo; the cargo being valued at \$40,000.—The vessel being 400 tons burden; arriving here on Monday May 17th inst., after a voyage of 46 days from port to port. Among the cabin passengers were the three sons of Hon. J. D. Johnson, one of the owners; Rev. W. C. Moore, lady and two children; Samuel T. Ray, Esq., lady and child; and B. E. Castendyck, Esq., a German gentleman traveling for pleasure. Among the stowage passengers were a preacher and many good men.

Our voyage was a Portuguese coast in the night; we were signalled by one which was too stupid to give her nationality; spoke an English trader, the "Twinside, of London," from Sierra Leone, in daylight; and the "Sunbeam," a property of the "Niger River Expedition," (outward bound, July 15th—latitude 7 deg. 48 min., longitude 18 deg. 38 min.) Sunday, the 11th, after lying in the roadstead of Grand Cape Mount 36 hours, we sailed out at dusk, just as the "M. C. Stevens" approached, which left Baltimore 12 days before the *Mendi*, we beating her 36 hours to the coast of Africa, and two days into the interior.

In the roadstead of Cape Mesurado (Morovia harbor), we encountered a schooner, a vessel belonging to the *Quail*, a schooner of war belonging to the Liberator, was commanded by Capt. Cooper, a Liberator.

Shortly after anchoring, Capt. Cooper, an English naval officer retained for the purpose of teaching naval tactics, and Lieut. Wm. Monge, a volunteer, second in command, and a promising young officer, paid the *Mendi* a visit.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., I received from his Excellency, President Benson, by the hand of his private Secretary—an accomplished young gentleman, and son of a distinguished Liberator now deceased—an official despatch pertaining to my mission; but to having to leave on Saturday, the 16th inst., I was officially commended to the Secretary of State, Hon. John N. Lewis.

The city of Morovia has much disappointed me in many respects, but more particularly in the location being much better than I had supposed, both in point of land and water. And a second harbor, which is a good harbor, at least a safe and convenient roadstead for vessels. This could be done at a comparatively small national expense, as a mountain of granite rock stands projecting out into the bay.

I have just returned from an examination of the planting districts. It is interesting to be taken by Hon. John N. Lewis, Secretary of State, and U. S. Consul General for Liberia, John Moore, Esq., one of the Liberator Government Surveyors, and B. E. Castendyck, Esq., the German traveler. Six fully Kroomen (native Africans) rowed us up the beautiful St. Paul river in a canvas covered boat, loaned for my special use by Col. Wyer, Vice President of the Republic.

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Ex-President Roberts, Vice Consul for Great Britain, and Rev. John R. Rogers, Consul Agent for the United States, walked together in the procession, and a large number of the colored people, and the Youth's Temperance Society, with banners, led by the music. The distinguished Ex-President filled his place in society with great dignity of character. In the absence of his Excellency, Vice President D. B. Warner took first rank in the cortege, marching through several streets of the town to the Methodist church, where an able sermon was delivered by Dr. J. J. Roberts, a colored man, a minister of the Gospel in Liberia.

Mr. Palmer, of Baltimore, who just arrived, having sailed in April last, and put into Bermuda in distress, after being disabled.

I keep a daily journal, and the temperature has not been above 88 and averages 70° F. so far; in fact, the climate is fine. I am quite young, and the Niger, whether I get out on Monday next, the first of August.

OPINIONS OF A COLORED MAN IN REGARD TO EMIGRATION.

Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware that a monthly magazine is published in New-York, entitled the *Anglo-African*, conducted by a colored man, and having a long list of contributors, male and female, embracing most of the educated and talented of that class in the United States. Its object is the elevation of the colored man in this country, as, as it expresses the views of the colored man on a wide variety of subjects.

Many of the articles, in the numbers we have seen, evince much ability, and some of them little learning and research. In the August number we find No. 3 of a series of articles by Rev. J. T. Holly, of New Haven, Conn., on "Emigration as a means of removing the National disabilities in Liberia."

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Free State and our North-Western Frontier.

The very loose scheme of federation hitherto proposed and discussed in the Free State Volstead would simply lead us, as a colony, to a republic with ultra-democratic institutions certain to cause dissension and would oblige us to fight in battles without having the slightest voice in the matter of peace or war.

The course I should like to see Parliament pursue would be this: To answer the Free State proposals by saying that if they agreed to ask the Queen to make their State, to its future and to its future, the Free State, I believe would agree to become such a British colony, as it did, they but believe their request would be acceded to.

In conclusion, I shall hastily throw together (writing hurriedly as I am, to catch the post) a few of the arguments which present themselves to my own mind in favor of such a re-extension of British authority.

1. The inhabitants of the Free State consist, for the most part, of British subjects, unjustly abandoned to the evils of unsettled government; and the mistake of so abandoning them ought to be repaired as soon as possible.

2. The present order of things is most deeply dishonorable to our Government, in that it abandons to their fate allies to whom we are still bound by treaties, which the subsequent convention with the Free State most shamefully and disgracefully ignores. Mosheh, Adam Kok, Waterberg, all have formed written treaties, binding us, as in all honor we would, without these, have been bound, to protect them from aggression by our subjects. Now we bind ourselves, or choose to consider ourselves bound, to furnish the very contingent British subjects, against whom those treaties bind us to protect them, with ammunition, to keep ammunition from our allies, and in so way to interfere in their favor.

3. Without the re-establishment of British authority, war is certain soon to take place again, and this would injure most materially both the natives and the colony, and the honor of our Government. More than all, though, it would injure the honor of our Government. Our Government has already stood, by and seen the ally, with his arms tied by us behind his back, attacked by our own quondam subjects, armed by ourselves; has seen the ally, nevertheless, crush his enemies; and has at the last moment stepped in, and offered the assistance of British proposals for which, before the war, it had refused to entertain.

4. If Parliament do nothing in the matter, before long the Free State and Transvaal Republic will be either united in Government, or at least join to attack the Basuto again; and then we shall again stand directly by, and see our ally, still bound; and at the last moment, step in, and offer the assistance of British proposals, to step in again, at the last moment, to draw him off from his prostrate foe; for with all the assistance which could be rendered from the Transvaal, an army could not be collected again as numerous as that which was lately sent against Mosheh, for those who went on it returned mostly thoroughly slackened, few of them will ever allow themselves to be dragged to the fight.

I could run up with arguments in favor of many pages, but the press, and I have only given those not likely, perhaps, to be given as strongly by others. I shall only notice further a few "vulgar errors."

The first of these is that it is unbecomingly to humiliate the Basuto; and the Free State and Transvaal Republic will manage very well, and save us the trouble and expense. I ought to know, now, that the relative strength of these, and I say the Free State and Transvaal cannot; and besides, I believe humiliation not necessary. First, because there is no fear from the Basuto; and second, because it is all likely to be a great success, because I believe respect for authority is a greater security for authority than humiliation by authority. And a greater or more substantial proof that the British Government is respected and feared could not have been given than has been given in the conduct of the Basuto, in refusing at once from all further hostilities, by the British Government, and at the same time, upon the expression of the Governor's wish, or rather, I should say, that the treaty affords, to which they agreed at their desire, and which any one, unacquainted with the circumstances, would suppose to have been dictated by a conqueror. One reason why many believed the Basuto to require humiliation was that Mosheh's words were misunderstood. I do not believe Sir G. Collyer's statement to be a desire to insult him, but simply to the weakness of an old man under the influence of superstitious fears, caused by a dream. The Free State made the most of the foolish error, and Mosheh's deputation was represented as composed of "nobodies," whereas the fact was, as Sir G. found out quite early, that it was composed of the most able and able men, plenipotentiaries in arranging the terms of peace.

Some will say, the Basuto may go on well enough, while Mosheh lives, but his sons are disposed for war, and at his death they will give trouble. I know all Mosheh's sons; they are all more disposed to take energetic measures against their people, who are troubled by the people who Mosheh himself, and it is not Mosheh's sons who are disposed for war, but the whole nation dislike war, and the chiefs, even if so disposed, would find it difficult to make them commence one. Their dislike arises partly from their agricultural and industrious habits, partly from the recollection of the fearful sufferings which war in former years brought upon them. It is partly the effect of Mosheh's lifelong precepts, and with regard to a war with whites, it is in a great measure caused by a thorough knowledge of our comparatively immense power and resources.

When Sir George was with Mosheh, the old chief begged him to station one or more British agents with his tribe, to guide them in the power of legislation at least, and to keep them white and black, and all border disputes would be easily and quietly settled. The English Government, in spite of itself, has immense influence among these people, and that influence requires only to be exercised to be increased to an unlimited extent; and with the means of barbarism, and hostile barbarism, to which it is the most foolish policy to neglect the exercise of such influence.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—The American Missionary says, respecting the Jamaica mission: "Letters from the missionaries contain but little that is encouraging, and a little that is depressing. One of the chief causes of this being found among the people that are under the direct influence of the missionaries. In the Mission Church at Bala, there had been some painful defections, and it had been found necessary to cut off four of the members. Another missionary writes that the people are suffering from a severe drought, and are suffering from a reaction that has been going on ever since the time of special and that marked the first few years succeeding emancipation."

NEGRO COLONIZATION IS LOWA.—A paper published in Xenia, Ohio, announcing that Dr. J. S. Prescott, formerly of that place, is engaged in a movement to establish colonies of free colored persons in the counties of Dubuque, O'Brien, Grundy, and Cherokee, in Iowa, has been warmly and enthusiastically welcomed. Prescott, formerly of that place, is engaged in a movement to establish colonies of free colored persons in the counties of Dubuque, O'Brien, Grundy, and Cherokee, in Iowa, has been warmly and enthusiastically welcomed.

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AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The Administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African slave-trade its earnest attention, and with a view of suppressing, so far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures of a most extensive character, and would oblige us to fight in battles without having the slightest voice in the matter of peace or war.

The squadron for the coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following named vessels: The steamers *Mytic*, *Sampter*, *San Jacinto*, and *Michigan*, and the sloops-of-war *Constellation* (the flag-ship), *Portsmouth*, *Macon*, and *Vincennes*. The most efficient officers are assigned to these vessels, and the most efficient officers are assigned to these vessels, and the most efficient officers are assigned to these vessels.

The *Mytic*, *Sampter*, *San Jacinto*, and *Michigan*, are, respectively, Lieutenant W. E. Leroy, and Lieutenant J. Armstrong. These gentlemen were, at their own request, ordered to this service. Their vessels, being of light draft, can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence slavery will be more closely pursued.

The *Constellation*, with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of eighty guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the Administration the number of our guns will be one hundred and sixteen.

Mr. Birney, who succeeds Mr. Morse as Naval Surgeon, went out in the *Constellation*, with instructions to remove the *Mytic* from the African coast, and to send the *Michigan* to San Paul de Loando, which is three hundred and thirty miles south of the Congo river, or about twenty-five hundred miles distant from Porto Praya. This new depot will consequently be much nearer than the former to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will, in a great measure, obviate the necessity of long cruises. On our coast, too, there is to be an efficient naval force, composed of the steamers *Grand Rapids*, *Macon*, the *Mohawk*, *Lieut. Crane*, the *Wrangell*, *Lieut. Stanley*, and the *Fulton*, Commander G. G. Williamson. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing any slavers which may by their experience expose the vigilance of our naval police on the African coast.

These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparations of such of the vessels as are yet in port for this important service.

St. Paul is in south latitude. It is to be hoped the vessels of the squadron will make frequent calls in Liberia, where the Government and people will be glad to see them.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

How A CARGO OF AFRICANS WAS LANDED IN THE UNITED STATES.—COPY OF AN AGREEMENT WITH A RING ISLAND.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

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THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

market was in the open air, beneath several large cotton-trees. The principal articles for sale were rice, palm-oil, section cloth, salt, powder, and a few other articles of their own manufacture. On entering the town, my men fired a volley of shot muskets, and soon the King, Dagba Manna, a little, short man, with a long grey beard, marshalled his forces, and burst forward pretty liberally for nearly an hour.

It was agreed that I should remain till next morning, to see all the people, and also the mums-dancers. Manna is the chief priest of a secret fraternity; and, although he is never seen in present everywhere. Every King and headman of a town has two or more known as mums-dancers. They are generally young boys, who are fantastically dressed. The symbol of manna is an elephant's tail.

After sunset, dancing, as usual. After this was over, we heard, from the eastern part of the town, sweet and mournful voices. The followers of Mahomet were at prayer. About one-third of the people of this town are Mohammedans, who come from the Manna country; and are scattered all through the Pessah, the Barlin, and King Bostawade's countries, and subset solely by traffic. When they have acquired a considerable quantity of goods, they invariably return to their own country. They are as restless as Tartars, and very sharp at a bargain.

Feb. 24. It was near 12 M. when I left Bamsagoril. We arrived at Palla at about 4 P. M. I was kindly received by King Bamsagoril (Bamsagoril, Seymour), who had prepared a very comfortable house for me, having heard that a Liberator was coming to see him. Palla has about four thousand inhabitants, half of whom are Manna Mohammedans. It is surrounded by a clay wall, nine or ten feet high, and has every appearance of being a very old town. It is a valley, with high mountains east and west. In front is a beautiful little river, with a suspension-bridge over it. Between the river and the town are several very large cotton-trees; in the centre of the town is a market square.

Two days after my arrival, I had a conference with the King. He allowed me to live at Palla as long as I chose; to build a house, and to have the privilege allowed the Mohammedans. The King is about ninety years of age, but does not appear over sixty. He was short but corpulent, and would weigh probably over two hundred pounds. He has good features, all sharp, keen eyes.

He has the smallest teeth I ever saw in a man of his size. His most striking trait of character is great love of money. His redeeming points are hospitality, and an abhorrence of cruelty. He is much beloved by his people.

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER, 1859.

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Board of Managers, W. H. HALL, Esq., 25 Broadway, Ft. 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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It will, therefore, be published as a monthly newspaper, taking a pamphlet form, thus combining cheapness of postage, and convenience for binding and preserving for future reference.

The terms will, therefore, also be altered, with a view to render the JOURNAL more nearly self-sustaining. As most who receive the paper are now freely, they will, doubtless, be willing to relieve the Society from some portion of the burden of its free circulation, by paying more than the mere cost of publication. In order to test this point, and ascertain to what extent such a feeling exists, we propose to send bills, for a year in advance, in the present number. With this statement of our plans, we conclude by re-stating the terms of the Colonization JOURNAL in octavo pamphlet form.

Terms: To subscribers for one copy, One Dollar. To Life Members, Five for three years. To pastors of churches, who take collections, free. To all donors of two dollars, free, on request, one year.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society and its Directors held the Forty-third Annual Meeting on the third Tuesday, or 16th day of January, 1860. We perceive that delegates have been appointed by the New-Jersey Colonization Society; and we hope at this crisis in the nation's affairs the meeting of this Society will prove an occasion of peace and concord. Had it been properly appointed, we entertain no doubt that the present state of affairs would never have arisen.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

PERHAPS the Southern States have no statesman able than Senator Davis; and the speech made by him last August, before the Democratic Convention at Jackson, Mississippi, fully sustains his previous fame.

We have a striature, however, to make on two points in his able discussion—to wit, the origin and results of the law of Congress, passed in 1850, to extirpate the African slave-trade, by defining it as piracy. He quite ignores the efficient cause, which, without doubt, in our mind, was the terrible revelation contained in the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, that the American flag was abused on the African coast by the miscreants of all nations, to cover their unlawful and not unfrequently piratical acts.

By the reports of British cruisers, it became manifest that, under the jealousy of our nation, as to interference with the honor of our flag, criminals of all nations could escape capture simply by hoisting the American flag. Indignant at this abuse, Mr. Charles Fenner Mercer, of Virginia, a Vice-President of the Society, introduced the bill to brand the slave-trade as piracy, and thus subject the violators of the law, who should take shelter under our flag, to capture. To avoid the offense to our national sensibility, of having British cruisers make these captures, and protect our flag from abuse, the Ashburton treaty was made, obligating us to prevent the abuse of our flag, by our own navy.

Mr. Davis enumerates, as among the results of declaring the slave-trade piracy, this: "It has destroyed a lucrative trade for ivory, oil, and gold dust, which our merchants had long conducted, and transferred it to our commercial rivals, the British." Wonders never cease! Where Mr. Davis found data for this statement, it is impossible to conjecture. We will venture to assert that tenfold more ivory, oil, and gold-dust were imported by American merchants, in the years from 1850 to 1859, than were ever imported in an equal period before the passage of the act declaring the slave-trade piracy. The activity and development of the African trade is, at this very moment, unusually rapid.

Nothing could be more disastrous to lawful commerce in these articles, than to legalize the slave-trade. As an illustration of this fact, we offer an extract from a late number of the Boston Traveller:

"The African trade of this port is rapidly increasing, and the imports from the west coast of Africa and from Cape Town have been very large this year. The receipts of wool, hides, goat-skins, palm oil, drugs, etc., have been much in excess of last year. This trade employs some of the finest vessels belonging in Boston."

Especially is this true of the Liberia trade; for no previous year has seen as large an export of oil and camwood as the past and present. The productive industry of the native population of Africa is increasing from year to year, with most encouraging progress.

TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

We continue, in this number of our paper, an epitome of the Journal of Geo. L. Seymour, through the Congo country east of Monrovia, and also give a synopsis of a similar journey made in a reverse direction, and nearly over the same ground, by J. L. Sims. Both these are from the same pen which prepared the earlier synopsis of Seymour's journey.

We also give several letters from Dr. R. M. Delany and R. Campbell, two intelligent men of color, whose visit to Africa is one of exploration on behalf of an association of the free colored men of the North and Canada, who are seeking for a better home and larger fields of enterprise than the social ostracism of the United States allows them. Add to these several interesting letters from Dr. Livingston, on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, and the extracts from the Journal of Capt. J. H. Speke, of the 4th India Regiment, which has recently appeared in the Sept., Oct., and Nov. numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and we may call this our African Exploration number. How rapidly is that vast continent coming within the circle of commerce and Christian civilization! How rapidly is this *terra incognita*, the opprobrium of geographical science, taking form and fullness, with the precision of actual knowledge, instead of vague conjecture! What resources of wealth—agricultural, mineral, and industrial—are seen to exist, needing only the development which art and science will rapidly effect, if peace can be secured! Surely, such a land must not and will not be given up again to the destroying infestation of the foreign slave-trade. Instead, let colonies of civilized descendants of Africa be planted along all the borders, and, like sentinels, guard her from the peril.

DISCOVERIES OF SPEKE AND BURTON.

In the September, October, and November numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, Captain Speke gives a brief but intensely interesting journal of their progress to Lake Tanganyika, and thence, after returning east two hundred and twenty miles to Kaseh, the journey of Captain Speke north, two hundred and twenty-six miles to the vast lake Ukerewe, named by him Victoria, from which he is confident the Nile has its origin. An excellent map accompanies the article in the British edition of *Blackwood*, which we regret to say is not found in the American reprint, a very serious defect, as very few journalists give so clear a description of directions in which their journey as to enable a reader, without the aid of a map, to understand their course, and the position of places visited.

Captain Speke and Lieutenant Burton left the island of Zanzibar, 6° 30' north latitude, at the end of June, 1857, and, passing over to the main land, followed the course of the Kingani river S.W. by W., one hundred and ten miles, over a low country, with small hills, and well wooded, to the first elevation, or east coast range, which extends from Cape of Good Hope to 9° north latitude. This range was ninety miles wide, with granite and sandstone rock; and several rivers pass through it, their course E. N. E. Beyond this range they descended to an elevated plateau, which was two hundred miles broad, chiefly well forested, and has an altitude above the ocean of two thousand five hundred to four thousand feet. Here they found the great emporium of eastern interior Africa, the town of Kaseh, 6° 30' north latitude, in the U-nyan-yan-be country. From this point the Zanzibar Arab merchants branch off north, west, and south, in pursuit of ivory. Here they rested a month, appointed Sheikh Sany their business agent, and then proceeded westward one hundred and fifty miles, descending, in that distance, one thousand eight hundred feet, when they reached the eastern base of the south-east spur of the Mountains of the Moon, a range making a semicircle, including the Lake Tanganyika, to the northern part of which they arrived, after passing over this mountain spur.

This lake, three hundred miles long, and forty broad at its centre, lies between 2° and 3° south latitude, and has a surface-level one thousand eight hundred feet above the ocean.

They were then nearly six hundred miles due west of Zanzibar, and were not only emancipated by divers sicknesses and privations of food and rest, but Speke was so blinded as not to be able to see the lake; he says, "Captain B. was utterly disabled by sickness, and I suffering from ophthalmia, and a weakness in the lower limbs resembling paralysis." They were detained eighteen days, bargaining for a canoe to explore the lake, and it was the 3d of March, 1859, when the canoe started from Ujiji. We shall not follow Captain Speke on this voyage, which ended March 31, nor another made by him and Burton to the north end of the lake, simply remarking that they were convinced that Tanganyika had no connection with the river Nile. On their return to Kaseh, the Arab emporium, it was decided that, while Burton returned to recover from the African fever, Speke should make a journey north, to discover a great lake, of which the Arab agent Sany, had before spoken, as of boundless extent. This Arab had once gone to Kibura, a native town on the western side of this great lake, and said it made fifty-five days' journey, or five hundred miles from Kaseh, nearly north. Speke left Kaseh on this journey, July 9, 1859, was absent just six weeks, and completely successful. He was twenty-five days reaching the southern end of the lake, and sixteen days returning, an estimated distance of two hundred and twenty-six miles each way.

Our limits will not allow us to follow the journey; we give a few salient points. As Kaseh was about four thousand feet above the ocean, and the lake nearly the same, it is manifest that the journey was over a high plateau, which Speke represents as undulating with small knobs of hills, one or two hundred feet high, in form like the rough waves of the ocean. The people were friendly. The lake was first seen August 2d. Having chosen a small promontory, which he called Observatory Hill, Speke, turning east, could just see the top of an island pointed out to him. Looking W. N. W., he could only see a sea horizon. North-east of him some twenty miles, was a high island or peninsula called Ukerewe, which he desired to visit, but could get no boat, from which, the Arab merchant assured him, the lake extended east and west beyond sight, making an estimated breadth of one hundred miles.

He learned that several large rivers fall into the lake from the southwest, and that a large and rapid river, the Kiviri, issued from its north western side. This, the discoverer believes, is the Nile—the outlet of a great lake, like the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario. The point where Speke struck the lake was 2° 30' south latitude, and he gathered indubitable evidence that it extended north as far as 8° 30' north latitude, and probably much wider at the north than the south.

But we must leave this most interesting discovery for the present, simply remarking that the great inland sea which was announced, by the missionary Rehman, in 1846, as extending from above the Equator to 14° south latitude, is proved to be a mistaken apprehension, and there are simply several independent lakes instead of one vast sea. This leaves the map of Africa made by Mr. Bidwell, of N. Y., eight years ago, nearly correct, the only error being that the north lake is larger than appears in his map, and the southern are not connected with it—his mistake, and the missionary Rehman's, probably arising from misunderstanding the word *Nijiri*, which is a common name signifying lake, and not a proper name.

MISSIONARY NEWS FROM AFRICA.

GABRIEL MISIONERO.—Mr. Bushnell, under date July 4-29, 1859, writes that an invalid son of Ntoko, a heathen chief, has just joined the church; two others applied; and that he has a class of inquirers.

At Nangengema, a small school is kept up by some educated native young men, but the Pagans are gradually rooting out the Bakhos and the Shokanos, and have several large towns, both above and below this station. The commander of the French frigate wishes to get the island, and have the missionaries removed. Miss Van Allen, Mrs. Best, and two others, are sick at the Mission.

Some sermons were apparent at the preaching on the Sabbath before Mr. Bushnell's letter was closed.

ZEALOUS MINISTERS.—Mr. Grant, who had just returned to his mission, reported, in July, that the six months had been promising.

A congregation of two hundred and seventy-two regularly, two-thirds respectably clad. Over thirty farms, of some acres each, had been taken, and were cultivated by natives, who had adopted Christian civilization.

Their success was having an effect on many others. The church has fifty-eight communicants. These were lately added from the world.

Forty or fifty children attend the day-school; and of them, he says, "more than half are further advanced in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, than children of the same age are at home. Nineteen dollars had been contributed in six months, in the mission meetings."

COMING MISSION.—Two letters up to August 30th. "The brethren were all in better health, though some were not fully restored. Their missionary work was in steady and encouraging progress."

MR. GEORGE P. CLIFF, of Upton, Mass., a member of the graduating class in the Bangor Theological Seminary, was ordained as Missionary to the heathen at Bangor, on Tuesday, Tuesday, July 26: Mr. Cliff expects to join the Mandi Mission in West Africa, next fall, under a commission from the American Missionary Association.

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS.—At the late meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church, appropriations were made for the next year, of \$104,159, for Missions in foreign countries, of which \$21,565 were appropriated to Liberia.

SECOND LIBERIA NATIONAL FAIR.

By letters published in the *Journal* some months ago, allusion was made to a very successful Annual Fair held at Monrovia, from the 21st to the 28th of December. The April number of the *Liberia Herald* contained a pretty full Report of the Committee of Adjudication, but as it did not enter into any particulars as to the articles and persons judged worthy of premiums, we delayed publishing the Report, in the confident expectation that we should receive a report in pamphlet form, as we did of the previous fair. For some cause unexplained to us, no pamphlet report, if any was ever issued, has reached our office, and we now give our readers, with slight omissions, the Committee's Report above referred to, from the *Liberia Herald*, April 20th, 1859. We should be glad to add the awards of prizes, but cannot.

By His Excellency Stephen A. Benson, President of the Republic of Liberia:

SIR.—Your Committee of Judges for the National Fair of this Republic, who were appointed by your Excellency in accordance with an Act of the Legislature of 1857 and '58, having concluded their business of adjudication, beg leave to submit to your notice the following Report.

The second National Fair of

